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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAVA AT THIS PORT.

The Return of the Steamship Helvetia to Liverpool.

Precautionary Measures with Reference to German Emigrants.

Interesting Speech by Mr. Gladstone—His Views on National Debts.

The Financial Condition of the United States as Compared with that of Other Countries.

The German War Question Still Agitating Europe.

Important Debate on European Affairs in the French Legislature.

The Neutral Position of the French Government Officially Declared.

Threatened Interference of Russia in the German Quarrel.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Java*, Capt. Moodie, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 6th of May, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Belgian* arrived at Londonderry on the 4th, at 6 A. M., and reached Liverpool early on the 5th inst.

A large ship-rigged steamer, at first supposed to be the *City of Washington*, passed the Fastnet under a heavy press of canvas, and steering well with an apparently temporary rudder, on the evening of the 4th inst. This steamer subsequently proved to be from Melbourne.

A London dispatch of May 6 says:

"Nothing has been heard of the steamship *City of Washington* since the *Propontis* left her."

The steamer *Helvetia*, which left Liverpool on the 2d for New-York, had put back with cholera on board. When the vessel reached Queenstown, (the day after leaving Liverpool,) several suspected cases of cholera had broken out among the German emigrants, and two deaths had already occurred. She was consequently ordered to return to Liverpool forthwith. The *Helvetia* arrived back in the Mersey on the 4th, and was placed in strict quarantine, although it was found that there was only one case on board—that of an adult male German, in which the premonitory symptoms of the disease were manifest. All the passengers, 817 in number, were to be transferred from the steamer to two large hulks on the 5th inst., the healthy into one, and those tainted with sickness into the other.

The outbreak of cholera among the German emigrants on these vessels was attracting much attention, particularly in Liverpool, where the disease had shown itself while the emigrants were in transit through the town. Several German families had been attacked, and two or three deaths had occurred. Precautionary measures were being adopted, and it is said the Government had issued instructions to stop the further admission of German emigrants into England until they had passed a full medical examination. Very few of these emigrants remained in England, and telegrams had been sent to the Continent requesting that no more emigrants should be sent to Liverpool for some time.

On the 4th, Mr. Watkins, in the House of Commons, called attention to the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, and to the course pursued by the Government in reference to it. He moved a resolution expressing regret that timely negotiation had failed to procure the revival of the treaty, and that the House would look with satisfaction upon any measure which may tend to perpetuate friendly relations between the United States and Her Majesty's possessions in North America.

Before Mr. Watkins concluded his speech the House was counted out, there not being a quorum present.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The War News in Europe—Feeling and Reason—Nations Arming for Defence—The Positions of Prussia, Austria and Italy—French Neutrality—An European Congress—An Unresigned Ministry—Ministers Voting Confidence in Themselves—Mr. Bright—The Budget.

LONDON, Saturday, May 5, 1866.

As one great trouble or pain absorbs all lesser ones, the sole interest in Europe at this moment is the probability of war. Is war probable? If you ask the Stock Exchange, the answer is, Yes. The Bourse has been in a panic for days. On Wednesday there was a Council of State at the Tuileries, at which all the Ministers were present, and at which Her Majesty the Empress assisted. This is French news, but it is English also, for there is now but one interest.

There is abroad a feeling, based on no reason, that great events are approaching. No one can tell why this is so; but it is talked of everywhere. Of course there are vague ideas about the fulfillment of prophecies, which are variously interpreted, and which none seem to understand. After all, the fact of a wide-spread apprehension exists that there will be a great war in Europe as there has been in America. As war and pestilence are united in the minds of men as the two greatest calamities, we are also looking for the cholera, which, so near as Rotterdam, we can scarcely expect will keep off for another season.

But the war excites the public mind, maddens speculators and fills the newspapers. Prussia proposed to annex Schleswig-Holstein. Austria began to arm against Prussia, and Prussia against Austria. Each protested—each called on the other to disarm—each assured the world that the preparations were strictly defensive, and after a series of tremendous protocols, each agreed to disarm. So far, so good; but a third Power complicates the mischief. Austria at war is the opportunity of Italy. When Austria attacks, or is attacked by Prussia, then is the time to strike for Venetia. Any fool could see that. And Italy goes into a panic of patriotism, arming against Austria. Of course Austria prepares to defend Venetia—marching her Italian regiments north, and sends south her Germans and Croats. Italy is all the more excited with these preparations, which are on a large scale and very energetic. Austria, to the questions of Prussia, declares that she has suspended military preparation on the Prussian frontier, but that she is threatened on the side of Italy.

Well, one would say, there is still no difficulty. Austria, Prussia and Italy have only to keep quiet, as heretofore. But Italy will not be baulked of her opportunity, and if Prussia will not begin, she must. Both want something. Italy wants Venetia and Prussia wants the Duchies. They have only both to attack Austria to get what they want, and whichever may strike first, the other is sure to follow. This the Italians see, and they are excited accordingly. There is but one man in Europe can hold them back, and he shows no disposition to do so. The Emperor of France asserts the policy of neutrality. The German quarrel is German—let the Germans settle it. The Italian matters may also be settled by the Italians.

But can this policy be carried out? Can the Emperor, who fought for Italian independence permit Italy to again become Austrian? [illegible] Can France [illegible] be [illegible] and settled anew? I have no [illegible] neutrality. But, on the other hand, France was a party to the treaty which gave Venetia to Austria, and France protects by treaty and arms the independence of the Papal power in Rome. Can France permit Italy to attack Venetia? And if Italy makes the attack, will France be bound to protect her from the possible consequences?

I confess that all these questions are more easily asked than answered. I have studied the problem at London, then I went over to Paris, to see if its bright skies and champagne atmosphere would enlighten me, or if I could read something in the face of the Emperor. I might as well have studied Col. Stodart's Sphinx, or the face of Nelson on his column in Trafalgar-square. Paris is as bright and beautiful, as exciting and exhilarating as ever. The whole country on Monday was bathed in the beauty and odor of apple blossoms and lilies of the valley, but the mystery that hangs over the Continent is no more transparent than the smoke of London. It may be that Prussia and Italy, with the concurrence of France, are about to destroy Austria—that the other Powers will divide her as Poland was divided. Russia will get Austrian Poland and the Danubian Provinces. Italy gets Venetia. Hungary becomes independent, and the head of a great Sclavonic Confederacy. Prussia takes the Dutchies and rules Germany, while France gets the boundary of the Rhine, Belgium and the Island of Sardinia. This is what some people think is on the cards. I do not believe it. Austria has too much vitality for that, and if France will really remain neutral, and assure the neutrality of the other Powers, England and Russia, I believe that Austria with the aid she will have from friendly German States can whip Prussia with one hand and Italy with the other.

Of course, this is only my opinion. I am quite aware that it is not the common one in America, or in England. The English, a certain class at least, have strong Italian, Garibaldian and Mazzinian sympathies. A good many Americans are of the same way of thinking, and it is natural that most Germans in America should take the side of Prussia. But Prussia has a small population compared with Austria, and a flat country, destitute of strong military positions. Austria has a large military population—it has the sympathy of Bavaria, a strong military State, and has strong military positions on both frontiers. Let Italy and Prussia attack simultaneously, and, in my opinion, both would be beaten. Prussia has a certain amount of partisan disaffection at home, and the jealousy of some of the smaller States. Italy has a reactionary party and interests large enough to be dangerous.

Italy, it is declared on the highest authority in Paris, has promised not to attack Austria. Austria has no thought of attacking Italy. Prussia will not attack Austria without the assurance of the concurrence of Italy. How, then, can there be war? But while France declares for peace, asserts its own neutrality, and its freedom of action—while it declares that it will hold any nation responsible that breaks the peace of Europe, we have at the same time all Europe in a ferment, and immense preparations for war. The Italian Government has made its financial dispositions, and we are told that the movement of troops is an affair, not of days but of hours. All this is very perplexing, and what can we do but wait for a result no one seems able to foresee.

My present impression is that these difficulties will grow more and more threatening, until the apprehensions of war have become so general and disastrous that people will want peace, and that at the proper moment the Emperor Napoleon will renew his proposition for a Congress, and that the whole matter will be settled at Paris. This will place him at the head of Europe, and fulfill his saying—"the Empire is peace." It is agreed that not an army can move in Europe against the Imperial veto. Everyone looks to the Emperor for peace or for war. If there is a war he will be blamed for it, and it will be attributed to some sinister motive. If he really have the power to preserve peace, why should he not do it, and if he wishes the aggrandizement of France a Congress would give him as much as he might gain from a war.

I have looked the matter all over, and I can make no better guesses than I have made. The feeling is war. The reasonable hope is peace.

Whatever may happen elsewhere, the English never forget their isolated position. The deep sea flows all around them, and though they may bring their beef, eggs, butter and quantities of provisions from the neighboring countries, they are a good deal bound up in their own affairs. Non-intervention is a matter of course. People who have their money abroad must take a certain interest in foreign affairs, but the great bulk of Englishmen confine their interest to their own island. Even Ireland is a foreign country, and they care very little for colonies or dependencies. With such men the decision of the Government respecting Saturday's vote on the Reform Bill was of more consequence than any danger of war in the centre of Europe.

The Ministers met on Saturday and decided that, although they heard said the vote would be one of want of confidence if it went against them—they would stand or fall by the bill; that their bridges were destroyed and their ships were burned; on the whole, they would keep their offices. The vote was really against them, since they had only five majority, and their own votes of confidence in themselves counted more than that. Had the Ministry, from motives of delicacy, refrained from voting, the second reading would not have been carried. But Mr. Gladstone concluded that as a large majority was in favor of reform, the only disagreement being as to the mode, he might as well keep his place, and bring in a complete bill next week. It might have been better to do that in the first place, but Mr. Bright did not think so. He thought members would vote to enlarge the suffrage, and that next year they or another Parliament would make a redistribution of the seats, without which the mere extension of the suffrage would be a very doubtful blessing.

The position of the Government, it must be confessed, is not very dignified nor delightful. Their majority was but meagre at the best. The moderate Liberals, under the utmost pressure, left them in such numbers that they have barely escaped defeat—rather they have had only a nominal victory. The arguments of such men as Lord Stanley and Mr. Lowe must have their influence. It is very doubtful indeed, whether any reform bill can be got through either House that will be acceptable to those who are most strongly urging reform.

And it is not to be disguised that the connection of the Government with Mr. Bright, and the extreme party of which he is the leader, is at present a damaging one to the Liberal interest. It was understood and avowed that Mr. Bright was the adviser of the Government. With a little more moral courage, they would have offered him a seat in the Cabinet. He is the intimate friend of Mr. Gibson, President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Bright is the popular leader, who, if any one, is to stir up the commotions which will force Parliament to pass the Reform Bill.

But Mr. Bright is an open admirer of Republican institutions, and the upper and middle classes of England detest republics. Mr. Bright cares little for the throne, and is opposed to the peerage. Englishmen are loyal, and believe in an aristocracy. Mr. Bright is the advocate of American institutions. The English, even the most liberal, of the higher classes, though they may think American institutions suited to America, are very sure they would never answer for England. The opposition to the Reform Bill is therefore intensified by the opposition to Mr. Bright, who is considered a violent demagogue, and all but Democrat—a Danton, a Robespierre, a Jacobin of the reddest type, who would destroy everything English in England. The consequence is that the Government must throw over their Jonah, Mr. Bright, or they will be thrown over at the first convenient opportunity.

Mr. Gladstone introduced the budget on Thursday. Here he is satisfactory and popular. As Chancellor of the Exchequer, no man could stand better. He is accepted as a great orator and a great financier. But for the suspicion of Democratic heresies and damaging political relations, few men would have a firmer footing in politics than Mr. Gladstone.

There are curious misunderstandings in America respecting the action of political parties in England. It is asserted in England, and believed in America, that the Tory Party in England is opposed to the measures of legislation for the benefit and improvement of the people. Mr. Disraeli said the other night, and what he said has not been disputed [illegible] of the House of Commons [illegible] thirty years twenty measures had been introduced whose only object was to ameliorate the condition of the people, to reduce their hours of labor, secure the payment of their wages, save them from torture and oppression, and extend to them their legal rights in inventions, &c. All these measures were passed with immense difficulty, and against a violent opposition. They were all introduced by the Tories, and were all opposed by Mr. Bright and the advanced Liberals. Mr. Disraeli, Lord Robert Montagu, and other leaders of the Tory Party, were visited by constant delegations of working men, and they introduced and carried all these important measures for their benefit.

This statement, I doubt not, will surprise many of your readers, but it is perfectly true, and easily explained. The Tories believe that Government should exercise a fatherly protection over the weak and the poor. The Liberals hold that the Government should collect taxes, and see to the public defence, and let trade, manufactures, &c., take care of themselves. The Tories introduced laws to protect labor from the oppressions of capital; the Liberals held that every man should be free to make his own bargain, without legislative interference. If men worked fifteen hours a day, they were free to do so. If children were stunted or destroyed in factories and mines, it was the business of their parents. Government had nothing to do with it. Therefore, they consistently opposed all such humanitary legislation.

I am simply stating both sides of the case, and the facts as they transpired. If you ask my opinion, I must say that I think the Tories were right, and that to protect the weak and helpless is one of the proper functions of a Government. And, knowing these facts, you will not be surprised to learn another, which is that great masses of the workingmen in England are Tories, and if the bill for the extension of the suffrage is carried, great numbers of them will vote for the Tory or Conservative Party. And in this view of the subject I presume most Americans, if transferred to England, would sympathize with the party which for thirty years has been foremost in trying to benefit the working classes of England.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

War Prospects—Excitement at the Bourse—Rumored Bargain between Prussia and France—France Fully Prepared for War.

PARIS, Friday, May 4, 1866.

At present it appears as if a general war were inevitable, and the greatest excitement prevails on the subject. The number of fortunes lost within a few days are numerous, and the excitement at the Bourse has run so high, that some of the official dealers refused for a time to engage in transactions of any kind—a proceeding quite contrary to law and without precedent till now. An impression has gone abroad that the Emperor is urging again his old scheme of a congress, and that there may yet be a chance of peace from that source. But the Emperor, after the abrupt refusals his proposition met at the time it was made, cannot again renew it in an official form. Certain of the peace organs are urging the scheme, and it is even said that Mr. Gladstone is to arrive here to-day on that business; but even if that be his errand, it is probably too late, for the Count Bismark and Victor Emanuel want war, and they are going to have it.

The Germans say that there is an understanding between France, Prussia and Italy, to the effect that, whether by war or by a congress, France is to have for her share at the end of the war, Belgium, (less the fortress at Antwerp, which is to be ceded back to Holland, in order to satisfy England,) and the Rhenish Provinces as far as Moselle. The French on the other hand do not admit that their Emperor had entered into any agreement with Prussia, at least, and they claim that at the end of the war they will take all the Rhenish Provinces, probably without Belgium. The Germans say that when Count Bismark was here six months ago, and was closeted several days with the Emperor and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the train of the present complications was laid, and the spoils counted out; the French on the contrary will not admit that their Government would strike hands with the Prussian intriguer, for they do not like him.

If the Emperor has conspired in this matter he has played his game deeply, for only yesterday M. Rouher declared most solemnly for the Emperor at the Chamber that France had no bargain with anybody; that she had tried faithfully to preserve the peace, and that she had now and intended to preserve entire liberty of action. But everybody knows that M. de Bismark is making war in order to transform Prussia from a second to a first-class Power; that in order to do this Prussia must annex to her territory, beside the Danish Provinces, several of the States of the German Confederation, and that when Prussia arrives at this preponderating size, France will have the right to demand and to take, if necessary, by force of arms, a compensation and a bulwark this side of the Rhine. The Germans say that on this question of the Rhine all Germany is united—so united that in the middle of a civil war, if France were to march toward the Rhine, they would embrace and rush to the attack of the common enemy. But this opinion must be received with a grain of allowance for German patriotism. At any rate, they will be likely to have occasion to demonstrate the truth of their opinion. France will wait till Germany is well engaged in the struggle, and then she will take her little military promenade up to the Rhine.

So far little movement in military circles is to be seen in France, and no one can say from appearances that France is going to do anything else than remain neutral; but then it must be taken into consideration that no country in the world has so complete a military organization, and that it needs only a week for the Minister of War to call under the flag and place on the railroad an army of any size required by the circumstances.

There seems to be no particular increase of cholera in any direction. It looks, in fact, as if the disease were dying out.

MALAKOFF.

NATIONAL DEBTS.

Highly Interesting Speech by Mr. Gladstone—His View on the Subject of National Debts—The English Debt Compared with that of the United States.

On the 3d inst. Mr. Gladstone made his financial statement in the House of Commons. Without any preface he plunged at once into figures, stating that the actual expenditure of the last year was £65,914,000, which included more than half a million for fortifications, against an estimated expenditure of £66,147,000, giving the details of the expenditure under the heads of the different services. He compared this with the expenditure of former years, with the view of illustrating the decrease; and passing to the revenue of the year, which he placed at £67,812,000, he explained in detail the increase which had taken place under the various heads of customs, excise, stamps and income tax, and which produced a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £1,898,000. Last year, he said, he had calculated on a loss to the revenue of £4,028,000, but the actual loss was only £3,396,000, and in showing in detail how this gratifying result had been attained by the natural increment of the revenue of the country, he mentioned that the income tax now produced about £1,460,000 for every penny per pound, and that last year the revenue from spirits amounted to £10,965,000, the largest sum ever raised by an indirect tax on a single commodity. Passing to the arrangements for the ensuing year, he stated the expenditure at £66,225,000, of which £26,140,000 is caused by the charge for the national debt; and estimated the revenue at £67,575,000, leaving a probable surplus of £1,350,000, which, but for the anticipatory legislation of last year, would have amounted to £2,000,000. He prefaced his explanation of the disposal of this surplus by an elaborate dissertation on the advantages of commercial treaties in general, and the recent treaty in Austria in particular, under which he stated English goods would be admitted at an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent., hinting that further reductions might be expected both from France and Austria in this respect. In return for this concession he proposed to abolish entirely the duty on timber (and in dealing with this point he gave a long history of the timber duties) which would entail a loss to the revenue of £307,000, and to equalize the duties on wine in bottles with those on wine in wood, which, after making all necessary allowances, would cost the revenue about £55,000. A further sum of £112,000 he proposed to devote to the total abolition of the duty on pepper, and the only other reduction of taxation proposed was on what he called the duties on locomotion, which he described as taxes on the raw material of industry. The tax on stage carriages he would reduce from one penny to a farthing a mile, which would reduce the revenue from that source from £190,000 to £51,000, involving a loss in 1866-67 of £69,000, and a further loss in 1867-68 of £21,000. He also proposed to relinquish £30,000 of the post-horse duty—and all these reductions would dispose of £582,000, rather more than half of the estimated surplus. Mr. Gladstone intimated pretty clearly his intentions as to the disposal of the remaining half million by entering next into a history of the national debt, tracing its reductions during recent years, and comparing it with the debts of other countries, and particularly of the United States. He went on to say:

I cannot proceed further without asking the Committee to observe what has taken place in other countries. The chapter of national debts is amazing, I think, a [illegible] contemplate with the least anxiety, and that is the debt of the United States. The debt of the United States is in itself something wonderful—wonderful as the creation of four years, strictly of four years, and no more, and yet amounting to nearly 3,000 million dollars, or £600,000,000, and the rate of growth of the debt in the last year exceeded, I think, £200,000,000. That is a wonderful debt, and its charge is enormous. It is not possible in the present state of the financial arrangements of that country to ascertain with precision, but I believe I am not wrong in saying that the charge of that debt is considerably heavier than ours, though the capital is less. The smallest sum at which I can estimate the charge is thirty-one or thirty-two millions sterling; and if upon the back of that sum we lay the necessary cost of raising the revenue, which in America is much heavier than it is here, I do not think the effective amount of taxation incumbent upon the nation at this time in consequence of the Northern debt (I do not include one farthing of the Southern debt) cannot be taken at less than nearly thirty-five millions sterling per annum. Well, now, looking at these figures, a man would be struck with something like despair; *but if we look at the position of the country which has to bear the burden I must confess that I think the future of America, as far as finance is concerned—political problems are not now in question—will not be attended with any embarrassment. I do not believe that the debt will constitute any difficulty for the American people.* I am confident that if they show with respect to finance any portion of that extraordinary resolution which on both sides alike they manifested during the war, and of that equally remarkable resolution with which, on the return of peace, they have brought their monstrous and gigantic establishments within moderate bounds, I won't say that this debt, according to an expression which was once fashionable in this country, will be a fleabite, *but that in a moderate time it will be brought within very small limits, and may, even within the lifetime of persons now living, be effaced altogether.* At this moment America is, I believe, paying war taxes, and the amount of the revenue of the United States is not less, I apprehend, than about eighty millions of money, the largest sum ever raised in any country for the purposes of a Central Government. The estimated surplus is from twenty to thirty millions sterling a year, and I believe at present only about ten millions of their taxation are menaced by the natural impatience of the people with respect to some of the taxes that have been imposed. Mr. McCulloch, the Finance Minister of that country, strongly urges the policy of reducing the debt, and I am quite certain that from this side of the water we shall send him a hearty expression of good wishes for his success, both on account of our interest in the well-being of a friendly nation, and because it may be hoped that the example of America will react beneficially on this country. But have gentlemen who sit here paid attention to the stealthy manner in which borrowing is becoming the standing vice of almost every Government in Europe? I do not speak now with regard to that uneasy state of things in which the Continent is at this moment liable to be involved. We hope that neither unrestrained ambition nor neglect of the rules of prudence will deprive Europe of the inestimable blessings of peace. But I ask the House to consider how enormously important the practice of the Governments of Europe with regard to the contraction of debt is becoming. I have here the national debts of nine countries in Europe, estimated from the most trustworthy data I could obtain. I find that, with the exception of Holland's, there is not one of these that has not been virtually contracted in the last half century, and by far the larger part of them has been contracted during the last twenty years—a time of peace; for if there has been any war expenditure added to them during that time it is insignificant in amount. Holland, I find, acts prudently, and reduces her debt, while the finances of Prussia are a model of good administration, for Prussia's debt stands at £43,000,000, and Holland's at £85,000,000. Russia's debt is estimated at £279,000,000, and Austria's at £316,000,000. The debt of France is not a capital debt, and it is difficult to estimate it with accuracy. It is made up of Rentes of twenty-three years' purchase, and, as nearly as possible, it amounts to £400,000,000. It is the largest of these debts, yet, because of the immense resources of the country, and the energy and wonderful thriftiness of its people, one need, perhaps, feel less anxiety for its future security and strength than for the stability of any other European Government. Italy's debt stands at £152,000,000, and it is increasing with portentous strides. The debt of Spain amounts to £145,000,000; Portugal's is estimated at £33,000,000; and the debt of Turkey, which I believe to be entirely a modern institution, principally created since the Crimean war, amounts to £51,000,000. The great bulk of these debts, amounting altogether to 1,500 millions, have accumulated in a time of peace, and have not been thrown upon the several countries during a struggle for life. I will not trouble the Committee with details of their rate of increase; but, omitting Holland, which has decreased its debt, and omitting Prussia, which does not habitually increase it, and omitting Spain also, which keeps its debt nearly at an equilibrium, we have six of the nine countries who have managed to increase their debts during a time of peace at the annual rate £61,000,000 sterling. And this is growing, for, like other bad habits, debt-making has a tendency to spread. Europe should therefore know the increase, and look at it from the right point of view. It is spending in a time of peace the resources of war; it is exactly as if in a year of good harvest the country spent the whole of that good harvest, and half another harvest beside; and it should be remembered that if peace be preserved in Europe for the rest of the century, the debts of these nine countries at the present rates of increase would amount to nearly £4,000,000,000. These are really portentous circumstances. It is not merely the money engagements; that is comparatively a little matter. It is not only a very great mischief that sixty or seventy millions should be drawn away from useful profitable purposes for what is even worse than unproductive expenditure; but it is an enormous political and social difficulty which is being gradually stored up by this most improvident course. There is nothing so insidious, at least we know of nothing so insidious, as financial difficulty. It approaches you in the first moment with smiles and caresses. The expedient of borrowing appears at the first temptation to be open to no objection whatever. It is like what the poet described in the lines:

"Parva metu primo; mox sese attollit in auras,
Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit."

And it is more like that which one of the Greek tragedies describes of the cub of the lioness, which, having been incautiously taken by the hunter to his home, is reared with the dogs and petted by his children; it fawns upon everyone while it remains a cub, but when it grows to its strength its meekness suddenly forsakes it, and, coming out in its terror, it deluges the whole house with the gore of its victims. It is so with financial difficulties. They begin with the most insinuating address, and grow so gradually that you are wont to put off the evil day of reckoning; but you will nevertheless have to look it in the face some day, and that may be when the difficulties have become actually insurmountable.

Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to discuss the Coal Supply Question:

A race is going on between nations in industry and enterprise, and no doubt can exist as to what nation is at this moment foremost in the race. The people of the United Kingdom are by far the foremost. Their external commerce is, I apprehend, as great as that of the two countries which come next in order to it; the United Kingdom, with its 30,000,000 people, is as great in commerce as France and America, with their 70,000,000 of people. That is an extraordinary fact. We have undoubtedly got the start in the race; and it behoves us to inquire what has given it to us. Doubtless we have great advantages; our geographical position is a great advantage, so also is the character of the people. But both our geographical position and the character of our people are the same as they were a century ago; and England then did not lead the trade of Europe. What, then, has given us the lead? Of course, there is an increasing cause in our accumulative capital, but the chief cause is the possession of our mineral treasures. The fact, not merely of the possession of coal, but of the possession of vast stores of coal under such circumstances that we can raise it to the surface at a lower price than any other country in the world. It is not the quantity of coal, but its production at a low price which has given us the start, and has caused the enormously rapid progress of the country, which from many other points of view might have been expected to make less rapid progress than it has; because, after all, the very great treasure of nations—namely, their unoccupied land—is a treasure which we possess, in our three kingdoms, in a much smaller degree than almost every other European country. It is, then, our possession of coal near what depends upon coal that has given us this extraordinary preeminence in commerce and industry. Well, it has often been a subject of very interesting discussion as to whether we may look upon our stores of coal as being practically inexhaustible; and in the condition in which our commerce was twenty or thirty years ago, it would have been perfectly reasonable to answer that question in the affirmative, and assume that our coal was inexhaustible. But circumstances have greatly changed the rate of increase in our production and consumption of coal; indeed, the consumption has become such that the minds of the greatest among our scientific authorities have been turned to the question, and the inquiry has been raised as to what will be the influence upon our supply if our consumption continues to increase, and I venture to express the opinion that it probably will continue. But for the present argument I ask you to consider this: Assuming for the moment that we shall not be able to continue for many generations to produce coal at prices cheaper than other countries, what will happen? It is not enough to say that the expenses incurred in maintaining ventilation, keeping down the temperature, and such matters, will be economized by new inventions and contrivances. Those new inventions and contrivances there may be; but they won't give us a preeminence over other countries, because other countries will be able to make use of them as well as ourselves. In the same way, there is no use in saying that a substitute will be found for coal. No doubt there are men of high authority who think that such a substitute will be found, though the matter is one on which there is a difference of opinion. But supposing that a substitute will be found, it will not be peculiar to England. I think it is clear that at whatever time—whether 50 or 100 or any other number of years hence—we may cease to be able to raise coal at a lower price than other countries [illegible] anthracite that it is not fit for steam or for smelting purposes, to domestic purposes it is capable of being adapted. Suppose, then, that preeminence in the cheap production of coal should be carried from us away across the Atlantic, what will happen? There will be a decline of rents, a decline of profits, a decline of wages. There will be precisely the reverse of what we have all seen taking place within our time—an increase of rents, an increase of profits, an increase of wages. And when rents, profits and wages decline, what will the owners do? Those who receive wages, finding that wages are lower here than across the Atlantic, will migrate; and the holders of movable property, finding that there is a wider and more profitable field for their capital elsewhere, will send their capital abroad. What will the owners of rents do? It appears to me that they cannot migrate. Personally they may do so, but that from which they derive their income cannot migrate. The upshot will be that the charge of the national debt, which is now borne in full on property, profits and rents, will remain as a permanent mortgage on the lands, houses and works of the country. I wish I could convey to the House the impression which the consideration of this subject makes on my own mind, and I trust I take no unworthy view of it. I go upon the results arrived at by able and skillful staticians who, under the authority of the Government, have made inquiries into the matter. Mr. Hulme estimates the quantity of coal in the United Kingdom within 4,000 feet of the surface at 83,000 million tons. He states that in 1854 the consumption was 64,000,000; in 1861 it was 85,000,000. Based on these numbers the computed annual rate of growth in the consumption is 3.7 per cent. Now, not taking it at so much as 3.7 but taking it at 3.5 per cent., this would give the annual consumption in 1961 as 2,607 millions of tons; and by 1970, 104 years from this time, the consumption will have reached 130,000 million tons, or a greater quantity than all the coal now known to be available in Great Britain within 4,000 feet of the surface. I believe that long before we reach that consumption the causes will be found in operation from which an increase in price will follow. Mr. Jevons, whose statistics my honorable friend the member for Westminster has quoted, has gone very fully and carefully into the facts, and he holds a similar opinion in respect of our coal supply to that which I have just stated. Honorable members remember the statement made two years ago by Sir William Armstrong. Sir John Herschel agreed with Mr. Jevons, as I believe does Dr. Percy also. I myself have had an opportunity of communicating with my distinguished friend, Sir Roderick Murchison, on the subject. He, for years, has believed the matter to be one of the very gravest order, and one demanding our most earnest consideration. In vain would it be to think of stopping the consumption of coal in this country; in vain would it be to think of diminishing that consumption by the imposition of a tax; and it would be more vain still to think of prohibiting its exportation. [An honorable member expressed dissent.] I am only giving my own opinion; I shall not enter into that matter now, [hear, hear.] I merely wish to remark that, even could we limit the consumption of coal, I think it is perfectly obvious that we cannot continue to supply coal in unlimited quantities at the present low prices for an unlimited time, or, say, for one or two centuries. In the face of such a state of things in the future we ought to make preparations for it, and the way to do that is by using moderate and reasonable efforts to rid ourselves of our incumbrances.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

The Position of Affairs Still Critical—Active Preparations for War—Russia Threatening Interference.

The position of affairs still continued critical, and active war like movements are reported.

Austria is said to have sent a telegraphic reply to the last Russian dispatch, declaring that she could not disarm to the extent desired by Prussia.

The official Berlin *Staats Ansiger* of the 3d says: "Concurrent intelligence from various quarters has been received, which admits no longer any doubt of the fact that the mobilization of the Austrian forces, which has been effected by degrees, will shortly be complete."

A Berlin telegram of the 3d says: "Official reports from the General in command of the Sixth Prussian Army Corps announces that means for the transport of a large number of troops are daily arriving in Prague. Should the announcement be confirmed, it would result that the transport of troops with the view of concentrating an Austrian army upon our frontiers has already commenced. The rumors that the Prussian army has been mobilized are premature, but it is believed that an increase of the Prussian armaments will now take place immediately."

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondenz* of Berlin says that Prussia will disarm when Austria withdraws her reinforcements from Bohemia, Moravia and Western Galacia, and when she ceases to adopt the so-called measures of defence against Italy, upon proof that the Italian Government is not preparing for war. In order to discuss the important matters which will shortly require consideration, both Austria and Prussia must be disarmed.

A Berlin telegram of the 4th says: "Prussia is making great preparations in the district of Wittenburg for the concentration of a *corps d'armée* on the Saxon frontier. Orders were issued yesterday from the Minister of War to place the Sixth Corps, stationed in Silesia, on a war footing."

It is rumored that at the Council of Ministry held yesterday, it was decided to mobilize immediately the whole Prussian Army, with the exception of the *corps d'armée*, in the Rhine Provinces.

An advertisement has been issued from the headquarters of the Second Army Corps calling on tenders for the supply of chargers for the cavalry and draft horses for the artillery. It is believed that similar steps will be taken by the commanders of several other headquarters.

A circular dispatch has been issued by the Prussian Government to their representatives at foreign countries, explaining that the negotiations which have taken place on the question of disarmaments have led to no result, on account of the military preparations made by Austria and Venetia, which also rendered necessary the Italian armaments. The dispatch casts upon Austria the full responsibility of any events which may occur hereafter.

A Venice dispatch of the 4th says: "Reports of mediation continue."

The Russian Ambassador at Berlin has presented to the King of Prussia an autograph letter of the Emperor of Russia, in which reference is made to family relations existing between the Emperor and various German princely families, whose existence he would be forced to defend should it be threatened.

Lord Bloomfield is said to have declared to Count Mensdorff that should Austria renew any peaceful offer to Prussia it would be energetically supported by England at the Prussian Court.

The Vienna papers consider it certain that war will break out in a few days.

An ordinance of the Minister of War published, orders that new conscripts shall be immediately enrolled into their regiments.

The appointment of Gen. Benedek as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North is daily expected.

The armaments of Austria continue. Many foreigners have left Venice (?).

A telegram from Prague announces that all portable church property, as well as the valuables of the Ex-Emperor Ferdinand, has been sent to Vienna.

The Position of the French Government—Important Declaration by M. Rouher.

In the Corps Legislatif, on the 3d, M. Rouher made the following declaration on the part of the Government in reference to the state of political affairs:

"Gentlemen, the examination of the bill fixing the annual contingent has appeared to some members of this assembly to furnish a natural opportunity for discussing the affairs of Germany. The Government is convinced that it cannot now accept this discussion without incurring much serious inconvenience; but at a moment when rumors of war prevail in Europe, and produce the greatest anxiety in the public mind, the Government is bound to declare to the Legislative Body and the country the character of the policy which it has followed, its present attitude towards the German Powers, and particularly its position with regard to Italy. I am about to fulfill this duty by a declaration the brevity of which will exclude neither clearness nor precision. The policy followed by the Emperor's Government in the question of the Elbe Duchies has been constantly pacific. While duly conscious of its personal dignity as of the regard due to the independence and the legitimate susceptibilities of the Powers with whom it entertained friendly relations, it has always, from the commencement, as well as in the phases of this question at Copenhagen, at the Conferences of London, Vienna and Berlin, proffered the counsels of wisdom and moderation. It still continues with no less energy its efforts to preserve the peace of Europe from regrettable conflicts. By what singular contradiction, in fact, would the Government seek to develop public prosperity at home, and to mark its progress in international solemnities, and at the same time remain indifferent abroad to the dangers that may arise from the shock of rival passions? Our efforts for the maintenance of peace have therefore only been limited by the firm determination not to take any obligation upon France, [fresh expressions of approval from the House,] and to maintain her liberty of action towards the Powers concerned. In those questions which do not, after all, affect either the honor, the dignity, or the direct interests of our country, was it not the duty of the Emperor's Government, after having loudly proclaimed its pacific tendencies, to respect and practice the rules of loyal and sincere neutrality, in order to remain free in its resolutions in face of complicated events? Further, it is determined only to make use of this liberty for the accomplishment of a mission that will be easy to it viz., that of protecting the power, the security, and the greatness of France against every attack. Particular duties were imposed upon us with respect to a nation to which we are attached by traditional sympathies and a recent confraternity in arms. Italy may believe herself called upon to intervene actively in the conflict that threatens to arise between Prussia and Austria. Every nation is the judge of its own interests; we do not pretend to exercise any guardianship over Italy, which is free in her resolutions, because she is alone responsible for them. But the interest we feel toward her obliged us to come to a categorical understanding with her that she is aware, from our reiterated declarations, that equally as we should highly disapprove any attack of Austria upon her, we [illegible]

The declaration of the Government is therefore summed up in three sentences—pacific policy, loyal neutrality, complete liberty of action. The Government feels confident that this line of conduct, which maintains our complete independence, which determines and circumscribes our responsibilities without, is conformable to truth and justice, and upon this account deserves the approbation of the Chamber and of the country.

These closing words, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, brought down renewed applause. They did not, however, prevent M. Thiers from rising to ask permission to treat the subject, which was accorded. M. Thiers went into all the details of the question of the Duchies; he exposed the bad faith of Prussia towards Austria and the secondary States; he passed in review the state of Europe since the Italian war, dwelt severely on the disregard by the Italian Government of the Treaty of Zurich, and on the extreme tolerance of France at the successive absorption by it of the Italian States. He declared that France, which had lavished treasures and blood for Italy, had the right to prevent her from any act of aggression that she might contemplate, and Italy was bound in gratitude to listen to France. M. Thiers spoke for more than two hours, and in some parts of his speech, which seemed to make a strong impression on the Chamber, he was greatly applauded.

M. Jules Favre declared that he fully agreed with the remarks of M. Thiers, with the exception of that portion of his speech which referred to Italy.

M. Rouher, in the name of the Government, requested that the debate should not be prolonged, and announced that a telegram had been received, stating that Italy engaged not to attack Austria.

M. Ollivier declined to speak after the declaration made by M. Rouher.

The Position of Affairs in Italy.

Prince Napoleon had arrived at Florence.

The Italian Government had concluded a new loan of 250,000,000 lire with the National Bank of Italy. The Government releases the Bank from the obligation of paying its notes in specie on presentation.

Popular demonstrations in favor of the national armaments continue to be reported from various places in Italy.

At Naples the National Guard had expressed their wish to relieve the troops that were garrisoning the town.

A Florence dispatch of the 4th says: "It is confirmed that Austria has declared her readiness to replace her army in Venetia upon a complete peace footing, if Italy has no intention of attacking that province. The Italian Government in replying to this declaration, repeated that its armaments were purely defensive, and that Italy had no intention of taking the initiative in hostilities."

Rumors of a European Congress.

It was asserted in Paris that negotiations were being carried on between England, France and Russia for the assembling of an European Congress.

The London *Morning Post* says it has reason to believe that such negotiations were going actively on.

Latest Rumors and Dispatches.

VIENNA, Friday, May 4—Evening.

Russia is said to have declined all negotiations on the definitive solution of the question of the Duchies, on the basis proposed by Austria.

PARIS, Saturday, May 5—P. M.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* denies that France has made energetic remonstrances at Vienna relative to Austrian armaments in Venetia, and says that the dispatch sent to Vienna on the subject was couched in most courteous terms, and solely requested confidential explanations respecting the object of the Austrian preparations. The Austrian Government replied, protesting it would maintain a strictly defensive attitude. France accepted these explanations, and the result was a mutual understanding, according to which Austria undertakes, should Italy attack Venetia independently of France, Austria will not secure for herself any of the eventual results of victory without the diplomatic intervention of France.

It is asserted that one object of Austria in menacing Prussia and Italy is to force England to assent to the convention of a European Congress.

LONDON, Sunday, May 6.

Prussia has declared to the Diet that the warlike preparations on her part are entirely defensive.

The Austrian reply to the last Prussian note was conciliatory, but she declines to disarm under present circumstances.

Warlike preparations in Venetia were being pushed forward with great energy.

A popular demonstration has taken place in Padua, where great excitement prevails.

It is rumored that Venetia will immediately be placed in a state of siege.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Unsettled Condition of Russia.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Friday, April 27, 1865.

Is there, or is there not a wide-spread and dangerous conspiracy in Russia? That is the question. The Moscow *Gazette* appears to consider the evil to be limited to a few inveterate *nihilists*, incited by machinators, under whom M. Katkoff probably implies the Poles, and their allies, the revolutionists of Europe. He finds evidence of this in the fact that certain newspapers abroad had spoken of coming troubles in Russia some time before the *attentat* of the 16th of April. Unauthenticated reports that the attempt on the life of the Emperor had been predicted in certain circles have for the last week been actively spread and generally believed. The Police of St. Petersburgh, it is said, had been warned by anonymous letters that the Emperor would be in danger on the 16th of April, but Prince Dolgorouki, Chief of the Secret Police, who has also been dismissed, was unwilling to communicate such intelligence to the Emperor, believing that he was safe enough under the eyes of his agents. There are stories, too, of at least a hundred young men who fled from the Summer Garden as soon as the shot had missed. Two *nihilist* women were overheard to ask of a suspicious-looking man escaping past them, "Is he killed?" To which the reply was, "*Non, manque.*" I could relate many anecdotes of the same kind, one probably as unfounded as the other, but all combining to prove that the public believe in a conspiracy. It is beyond a doubt that Gen. Mouravieff shares such opinion, and the official promise given in the *Invalid* that a strict inquiry into Karakozoff's connection with the "societies aiming at the subversion of the established order of the State," confirms the conclusion that the General's opinions are shared by other members of the Government, and by the Emperor himself. And yet there are no outward and visible signs of a conspiracy. The Government and the public, in recognizing the existence of a plot, would appear, in the absence of any published evidence, to have merely assumed the fact, or to have deduced it from the prevalence of a certain amount of *nihilism*. To the uninitiated, or perhaps superficial, student of public affairs in this country, all that appears on the surface is a certain *malaise*, or undefined yearning after something, which testifies more of the unripeness than the maturity of things, and in which there appears no symptoms of disloyalty. Summed up in a few words, the questions that cause this *malaise* in Russia proper are as follows: "The money market is very 'tight,' and the rouble in our pocket is about 25 per cent. less in value than it pretends to be; the Treasury wants money for the public service and cannot get it, even by means of a loan on the lottery system. Trade suffers, and capital won't come into the country for the construction of railroads and the improvement of agriculture." As regards class aspirations, the nobles are trying, quite legitimately, to obtain a concession in favor of representative institutions. They have availed themselves of the recent event to urge on the Emperor the necessity of counteracting the encroachments of democracy and socialism, by strengthening the position of the aristocracy. The peasantry are perfectly tranquil and contented, although it is much feared that famine awaits them in several parts of Russia, owing to bad harvests and a decrease in production; they are getting accustomed to their duties under the new system of rural administration, and begin to feel the extent of their power, while they somewhat grudge the expense which their self-government entails. As for a middle class, there is none to speak of. The merchants, the inferior civil and military officers, and the "nihilists," may, to some extent, come under such a denomination, although the officers and the "nihilists" will be angry enough at being grouped with merchants, who are not nobles, but plebeians, like their "lesser brethren." All the merchants seem to care for just now is protection, and further issues of inconvertible paper. They care nothing for representative government, and only want to be left in peace. The Tchinovniks are a class that I do not much like to praise at the present moment, for there is much in common between them and the "nihilists." The younger officers of the army are also infected with crude, wild theories respecting society and its government, but not, I am induced to believe, with disloyalty. But there is another estate in the realm—the Press, which has been discussing public affairs very freely since the new law. Warnings have been given to journals that advocated socialist and other pernicious doctrines; the Moscow *Gazette* has fought the Government, and triumphed; and the day before yesterday the St. Petersburgh *Gazette* received a second warning for an absurd article in which the preservation of the Emperor by a peasant was held up as a proof that His Majesty should rely on his people, as the efforts of Government were evidently worthless, not having done what Komissaroff did. The Emperor was summoned by the *Gazette* to be a "Zemski Czar"—a Czar of those who are not "serving men." A milder attempt at sowing dissension between a sovereign and his Administration could not possibly have been made. But Gen. Mouravieff declares that a conspiracy exists, and we must wait patiently until the Commission over which he presides is in a position to divulge the evidence.

France.

A rumor was current in Paris that 10,000 French soldiers would shortly be sent to Rome.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France exhibit a further increase of over nine millions of francs in cash on hand.

The Paris Bourse, on the 4th, was very unsettled. Rentes further declined, closing at 64.67.

Holland.

The Bank of Holland, on the 3d, raised its rate of discount from 5½ to 6 per cent.

India.

BOMBAY, Monday, April 23.

Cotton depressed. [illegible] fortnight 45,000 bales. Freights to Liverpool 40s. Piece goods lower. Exchange 2s. 1½d.

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, April 27.

Exchange, 2s. 2d. Freights, 45s. Indigo depressed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £346,696, and a large increase in the bank notes in circulation.

On the 3d the Directors of the Bank advanced the rate of discount from 6 to 7 ℔ cent. The *Times* argues that the demand for money and the high rate of discount must be attributed to overtrading, and relief can only be looked for by a sudden contraction. The article says: "How far this can now be effected without serious disaster is a question that will doubtless be influenced by the effect which the news of the reaction here will have in such centres of our trade as New-York and Bombay. At the former city a severe pressure is likely to be felt, because in addition to any inconveniences from the fall in cotton, and the shortening of credits, they will have to provide for a considerable amount of United States bonds, understood lately to have been sent back."

Messrs. Guion & Co.'s monthly statement of British textile fabrics shipped from Liverpool to the United States shows a diminution for April of about 33 ℔ cent. compared with February and March, and about 64 ℔ cent. compared with the four previous months. The *Daily News*, City article, thinks this diminution indicates that the exports to America will now go back to the more natural supply which existed before 1861, and says: "Thus far the doubt which was attempted to be raised some months ago as to our receiving the equivalent in settlement from the United States, has had no foundation in fact; on the contrary a considerable amount of American securities has been returned lately as a remittance to settle the balance of trade, else we should very probably have been obliged to make shipments of gold."

Consols on the 4th opened firmly, but closed at a decline—86¼@⅜.

There continued a full demand for discount, at the advanced rate.

The foreign exchanges were advancing, especially on Austria and Italy—the quotations on those countries being almost nominal.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Baring's Circular says: United States Five-Twenties have felt the pressure of sales under Continental orders, and close at 68. Nothing done in other stocks. Shares have also fallen. Eries are quoted at 48½@49¼, and Illinois Central at 77¼@⅜.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 5.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: Cotton has been in limited demand throughout the week, the weight of the stock continuing its depressing influence, and in the absence of relief from the anxiety so long felt regarding Continental politics, quotations show a further decline of fully 1d. ℔ lb. The disposition that was evident on the part of the trade on Thursday morning, the 3d, to buy more freely received a check from the advance of the Bank rate to 7 ℔ cent., and the market closed that day with increased heaviness and irregularity. American declined daily until Wednesday, when prices slightly rallied, but they again relapsed, and closed at 1d.@1½d. decline on the week. The sales of the week amounted to 48,630 bales including 4,650 on speculation and 9,550 for export. The authorized quotations are as follows:

	Fair.	Middling.
New-Orleans	16¾d.	14½d.
Mobile	16d.	14d.
Uplands	15½d.	13¾d.
Texas	16¾d.	14½d.

Yesterday (Friday) the sales were about 6,000 bales, including 1,500 for export and speculation, the market closing dull. The stock on hand is 784,630 bales, including 322,490 American. At sea from India, 604,000 bales, and from America 135,000.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The market yesterday continued very flat. Little business was done, and prices favored buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report: Flour slow of sale, but prices unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand at previous rates. Corn steady at 28s. 9d.@29s. ℔ 480 lbs. for Mixed, and 30s. 6d.@31s. for White.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. and Bruce & McAuliffe report—Beef quiet at 110s.@120s. Pork in only retail demand. Bacon depressed, and 1s.@2s. lower on the week. Butter rather more doing, but at low rates. Cheese inactive. Lard; nothing doing, and prices nominal. Tallow quiet at 46s.@47s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes quiet at 37s. for Pots, and 37s.@37s. 6d. Pearls. Sugars firmer, and 3d.@6d. above the lowest point. Coffee very quiet. Rice—little doing. Bark—sales of Baltimore at 7s. 6d. Cloverseed—American Red sells at 36s.@39s. Sperm Oil—sales at £128. Linseed Oil—dull and easier at 41s. 6d.@42s. Rosin—quiet and unchanged; common 7s.@7s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine—sales of French at 47s. 6d.

PETROLEUM—Boult, English & Brandon report: Very little doing; Refined, 1s. 11d.@2s. per gallon; Spirit, 1s.@1s. 1d.; Crude, £16.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROS. & Co. report: WHEAT quiet but steady. FLOUR, 28s.@29s. ℔ bbl. IRON quiet; sails and bars at £8 15s.; Scotch pigs, 75s. SUGARS quiet but firm. COFFEE active at full rates. TEA unaltered. RICE easier for soft grain. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 50s. for French American. ROSIN, 8s. for common American. PETROLEUM quiet at 2s. for refined. LINSEED CAKES in fair demand at £11 10s. for New-York, in barrels. SPERM OIL at £124@£125; Cod, £47 10s.; Linseed Oil steady at 38s. COPPER lower.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged. Middling Uplands about 13¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, May 5.

Consols close at 86⅛@86¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—United States Five-twenties, 67½@67¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 75½@75¾; Erie Railroad, 46¾@47¼.

The Paris Bourse closed heavy on the evening of May 4 at 64f. 65c. for Rentes.

The Bank of Frankfort has raised its rate of discount to six per cent.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Health of Jefferson Davis—The Investigation of the Norfolk Riot—Shipping News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, May 14.

It is authoritatively understood here, as the result of Secretary McCulloch's late visit, that President Johnson has directed the Surgeon of the post to make a special report on the health of Jefferson Davis, and it is confidently said that during the past twelve months, from the increasing tramping and changing of the guards around his cell, he has been prevented from enjoying more than two hours of unbroken sleep at a time.

He has expressed much pleasure at the removal of one of the guards from a too close proximity to his cell.

He also expresses the highest gratification that action has at last been taken in his case, and he hopes now that the Grand Jury of Norfolk have brought in a bill of indictment against him, that a speedy trial will soon follow.

The Board of Officers convened in Norfolk by order of Gen. Grant, of which Gen. Burton was President, finished its labors, and closed its session on Saturday afternoon. The proceedings were secret throughout, and will not be promulgated until reviewed by Gen. Grant.

The United States Coast Survey schooner *Ben Pierce*, Capt. Foster, arrived here yesterday from Baltimore, Md., and sailed to-day for Arransas Bay, Texas.

The brig *Ida C.*, Capt. Bogart, arrived here this morning from Cienfuegos, Cuba, with a cargo of sugar for Baltimore, Md. She reports sailing on the 22d of April in company with brigs *J. B. Nevins* and *Iben*, with cargoes of sugar for New-York; and bark *Minnie*, with sugar, and brig *John J. Frazier*, with molasses, for Boston. Had light northerly winds and calms during the passage.

The steamer *Hatteras* arrived here last evening from New-York with 50 recruits for the First Battalion Twelfth United States Infantry, stationed in the Fort and at Norfolk. She landed the troops here and proceeded to Norfolk.

John Lewis, a pilot on board of the Baltimore pilot-boat *Coquette*, died last night of heart disease.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Massacre at Fort Goodwin—The Report Confirmed—Ninety Soldiers Murdered—Another Battle with the Apaches—Other Hostile Tribes—The Honolulu Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 14.

A letter from Charles Hamilton, dated Williams Fork, Arizona, April 30, seems to confirm the massacre at Fort Goodwin. He says that the massacre occurred ten days previous, and that of two companies of regulars, Third Battalion, Fourteenth Regiment, consisting of 100 men, only seven escaped. The remainder were murdered and scalped. The Apaches reaped a rich harvest, carrying off guns, ammunition, commissary stores, &c. A number of supposed friendly Indians were admitted into the fort, and surprised the garrison.

A tribe called the Hualapes had murdered one man and committed other outrages in the vicinity of Williams Fork.

Lieut. Cervantes, Company A, with 25 men, attacked the Apaches, forty miles East of Camp Lincoln, about March 24, killing twenty-two, wounding five, and capturing two. The same party was planning an attack upon the large ranches.

Honolulu advices say that sugar is coming forward freely from the plantations, and selling at from 5½c. to 8c.

Ophir mining stock sold at $537; Imperial, $120; Yellow Jacket, $725; Empire Mill, $177; Chollar Potosi, $330.

Movements of Secretary Seward.

AUBURN, Wednesday, May 16.

Secretary Seward arrived in this city from Washington last evening in excellent health and spirits. He is receiving the congratulations of his neighbors and friends to-day, the anniversary of his sixty-fifth birthday. Mr. [illegible]

POLITICAL.

SHALL WE HAVE REPRESENTATION WITHOUT ELECTORS?

The Idea of Representation—The old Constitutional Definitions—The Amendment to the Constitution and its Effect—Increase of Negro Representatives—Shall the Rebel States have an Increased Representation by Rebellion?

THE BEECHES, Thursday, May 3, 1866.

In a brief comment upon a casual remark of mine the *Times* implies that I am willing to leave a portion of the people unrepresented—for the sake of power. Without the least controversy with you, with the President, or with any loyal or patriotic person, I beg leave to say that it is high time, if we wish to preserve the integrity of our country, that we understood one another. A multitude of words have been poured out, by speakers and papers of all sorts, without really coming clearly and directly to the great issues before the nation. Whether the rebel States exist as States; whether there shall be negro suffrage; whether State rights are more or less impaired; whether the rebels behave well or ill—are, in my opinion, (and you will find, when the elections come on, in the opinion of the people,) inferior to another and a vital question. This is, *whether we shall have representation without electors*; whether we shall introduce into the House of Representatives a body of men who have no constituents, either in person or property; whether we shall partially—*quoad hoc*—substitute the rotten borough system of England for the great Democratic principle of popular sovereignty. Let no one start at this, for if I am correct in my *facts* the case is precisely this. Let me state the case, for perhaps even opponents may gain something by seeing my position in a clear light.

I premise, (in relation to your remark,) that I am in favor of a representation of all people, who by voting, *can, on Republican principles, make a constituency*. Secondly, I hold it to be the duty of a party, as of a nation, which honestly believes its government and its principles right, *to maintain its power by any honest and constitutional means*. This is the doctrine of the British Parliament, and I think of the old Democratic Party. If it were not, why were the Naturalization Laws so changed as to admit the alien vote to sustain the Democratic Party? No man familiar with political history will, at this day, deny either the object or the motive. But it was constitutional, if not wise.

I pass now to the main case, and ask your attention to the Constitution and the facts:

1. Article 1, section 2, clause 3, contains the well-known provision that the constituency of the House of Representatives shall be based upon "the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, with three-fifths of all other persons." The "other persons" were slaves. At that time there were only 700,000 slaves in this country, and the number of representatives based on the "three-fifths" provision was not over seven. The reason for this hybrid provision was that the Slave States claimed a representation for all the slaves, (while denying that they were persons,) while the Free States (comparatively free) denied any representation to slaves while they were treated only as property. The result was a compromise, which terminated as all compromises of principle will. The child was cut in two, and died. But what was the consequence of that death? A large and most vital part of the Constitution was cut out. The Constitution was amputated. And can any man seriously think that the Constitution remains exactly as it was? That nothing is to be done to adapt the Constitution or the country to the new state of things? Is a man who has lost his leg to have no crutch? or, more aptly, if by some means he has got a new leg, when he had none before, is he not to walk with it? Permit me to say that the Constitution is made for the people, and not the people for the Constitution. The Constitution contains no less than four most important provisions, based entirely upon this representation of three-fifths of the slaves.

2. Such being the old Constitution, let me briefly state the facts which result from the amputation of an important part of its structure. By the census of 1860, the slave population was 3,953,500, a fraction less than four millions. The present ratio of representation is, in round numbers, 125,000. The Slave States were then entitled to, and did send to Congress, 19 members (the same number as the whole representation of the great State of Ohio) who had no constituency. What would the nation think if little Delaware were allowed to send 19 members of Congress, and one was elected by Dover and another by Newcastle? Yet this was no worse than what Charleston, and Beaufort, and New-Orleans did. It was in the old Constitution, and if the blockheads who had a free gift of this vast power had not rebelled, they would have had it yet; but—I beg pardon—they are such blockheads. They propose to get by rebellion a great deal more! It is a curious road to favor, it must be acknowledged. But, let us stick to the facts. The whole series of constitutional provisions making slavery a basis of power is struck out. A new provision is put in, making the slaves free; and, by the Constitution, as well as by the Civil Rights Bill, these black free men are citizens. Thus, instead of having a representation of three-fifths, the old Slave States will—if the Constitution is not amended—have a representation of the whole black race. Instead of nineteen representatives without constituents, we are to have, if the rebel States are admitted without any further amendment to the Constitution, thirty-two representatives in the American Congress without a solitary elector! This is equal to the whole representation of Ohio, Indiana and Rhode Island—I believe, one more than the State of New-York has. Under the slave system, the Slave States had nineteen representatives of negroes. Under the present system of black free men, the Slave States (most of them rebel) will have thirty-two representatives of black men, when not one man of that constituency can vote! I make no comment on that state of facts; they need no comment. They stand out unimpeachable in their naked deformity. Thirteen representatives are to be given the rebel States as the reward of rebellion! Can the history of rotten boroughs, oligarchy and corruption in England equal that?

Now, observe that in any approach to an equality of parties, these thirty-two representatives will turn the scale. Observe, further, that they give thirty-two electors for President. Thus a majority of Congress and an election of President may be made by the votes of representatives without electors. It may be said these are elected by the votes of white men. Exactly so; but by the votes of an oligarchy more complete and powerful than it was before it executed and carried on a gigantic rebellion against the Government. If the representation of the South is received, without any amendment of the Constitution, then the monstrous fact will be complete, that the rebels will have thirty-two members of Congress without electors, and thirteen of these members *are the reward of rebellion*. Now, this has nothing to do with negro suffrage, and will have none. Let the South refuse votes to the negroes—as I think they have a right to—but let them do the commonest act of political justice; let them adopt the common Democratic principle of representation based upon electors. Can even a rebel face the world with a claim to an enlarged representation because he made an unsuccessful rebellion? Can any party succeed in a popular election, based upon the idea of representation without electors? [illegible] before the people than [illegible] equal representation. If [illegible] or the Democratic Party oppose it, they are welcome to the issue. I know well the schemes that are on foot to serve the ends of party or of faction; but long observation upon the people teaches me that all schemes not based on truly republican ideas will fail. If there are any good, patriotic men involved in such schemes, I advise them to retrace their steps. Do not say, with madmen, *nulla vestigia retrorsum*; but, with the humble Christian, bend your steps to the Zion of Truth, Justice and Liberty.

With no hostility to any one, but with charity to all repentant sinners, I remain

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BOOKS.

ECCE HOMO: A Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS, 1866. 18mo, pp. 355.

This volume has awakened great interest in Great Britain, where it has rapidly passed through some five editions in a very few months. It is now republished in a compact and beautiful volume, by ROBERTS BROTHERS, of Boston. The motto of the title would intimate that it is a devotional treatise. A perusal of the brief preface, and a glance at a few pages, will convince even the most superficial that it is not even theological in its aim or its execution. The author intimates that "dissatisfied with many of the current conceptions of Christ, he sought to reconsider the whole subject from the beginning, and placing himself, "in imagination, at the time when he whom we call Christ bore no such name, but was simply, as St. Luke describes him, a young man of promise, popular with those who knew him, and appearing to enjoy the Divine favor, to trace his biography from point to point, and accept those conclusions about him—not which church doctors or even Apostles have sealed with their authority, but which the facts themselves, critically weighed, appear to warrant."

There is nothing novel in this aim, as here announced. Many writers have made this their starting point, and have proceeded to find in "the Christ whom Luke describes" a whole system of theology—either negative, as did STRAUSS and RENAN, or positive, as did NEANDER and YOUNG. The peculiarity of this book is that its author limits himself to a very restricted range of topics, but handles the topics within this range with masterly and exhaustive ability. He does not raise a single inquiry as to who Christ was. He studiously and successfully precludes himself from asking or answering any question concerning this point. He does not even inquire nor discuss what he thought of himself, or what were the relations of his person, his life, or his death, to God or to man, with one sole exception. He asks but one question: "What was Christ's object in founding the society which is called by his name, and how is it adapted to attain that object?"

In answering this question, he assumes the substantial correctness of the story recorded by the Evangelists. He does not contend that Christ actually performed miracles by supernatural power, but only that both he and his disciples believed that he did, whether erroneously or correctly he does not argue. Eliminating in this way from his discussion all embarrassing questions about the supernatural and the miraculous, he proceeds to consider his aims and the means on which he relied to achieve them, for the reformation of man and of society through the Christian commonwealth which he proceeded to found and proposed to administer and govern.

In order to do justice to the theme thus proposed to himself he attempts to conceive by the historical imagination the condition of the Jewish nation when Christ appeared, and to sketch the mission of John the Baptist. He sketches also the several temptations which addressed themselves to the youth on whose soul had dawned (the author does not explain why or how) the bold expectation that he was called to establish a new moral commonwealth among men, and that he should certainly succeed in the attempt. He gives a theory of these temptations, as being the very suggestions to evil which would be likely to present themselves at the beginning of such a career. He proceeds next to consider the nature of "the Kingdom of God," which he proposed to establish. In the analysis of this conception, the peculiar power of the author begins to appear. He penetrates beneath the shell of traditional interpretations and develops the idea with no little force that though the kingdom which Christ proposed to establish was moral and spiritual as contrasted with one that was earthly and visible, yet, after all, it included the claim that Christ as a person was a real King, and would reign by actual and living authority. In this particular the author sets himself in bold contrast with most of the modern critics of the life of Christ, who make the kernel of his conceptions to consist in a certain ideal of individual and moral perfection. He is far from excluding this ideal as the final result at which Christ aimed, but he asserts that in order that it be accomplished Christ insisted that he should be received as a rightful and actual King. From the consideration of the claims of Christ to royalty, the author proceeds to investigate his credentials. Here he asserts that Christ both *professed* and *was believed* to work miracles, and that only on both these suppositions can his ascendency over the men of his time be explained. Whether it was true or whether it was possible that he should work supernatural deeds he does not discuss. He then considers the severe and discriminating tests which were proposed by Christ under the title of "Christ's winnowing fan," in which he urges very impressively the high ethical claims which he makes of his subjects, and the impartial severity with which he enforces them. The conditions of membership in the Christian society are then considered, and here the author emphasizes the view that these were not originally the reception of any developed opinions in respect to Christ's divinity, or the truths which might be derived from this, but merely the willingness to become his subjects and to obey his teachings and his law. No matured and developed theology was thought of but the spirit of personal subjection to Christ as King. Baptism is then considered as the initiatory rite into this society, and the moral import of this rite as involving the confession of allegiance, is earnestly set forth. No man could become a member of Christ's society in secret. The conception of secret attachment without an open avowal is absolutely incompatible with the notion of loyalty to the King. The nature of Christ's society is next expounded, and here the author develops and expands the thoughts already intimated and declared, especially the two truths of the power of Christ's personality as distinguishing Christianity from a sect or doctrine of philosophy, and the all-essential requisite that a society of confessed subjects pledged to one another as a community faithful to their master. These topics are all treated in the first part of the treatise.

The second part is entitled "Christ's Legislation," and it comprehends the consideration, under various heads, of the ethical principles and spirit of the Christian doctrine. This is by far the most original and the most powerful portion of the volume. It is distinguished, first of all, for its entire independence of the traditions of theology. Not, however, in the spirit of self-sufficiency or irreverence, or of the contempt which ignorance engenders, but from the nature of the investigations which the sources of evidence to which the author has limited himself. Next it is marked by the skillful and sagacious use of the historical imagination in the estimate taken by the author of the individual and social life of pagan society. Leaving all the externals of ancient life as of minor consequence, the author occupies himself entirely with the consideration of the practical ethics of the ancients in the largest acceptation of the term, including the control of the desires, the forming of the ideals of the inner man, the aspirations of the loftiest souls, the standards of social morality and of the family life in its various relations. These subjects have rarely been handled by any modern writer with greater penetration, candor, and thoroughness, than by the author of this volume. We do not agree with the views expressed upon every point, but we cannot withhold our admiration of his charitable appreciation of all that was really good in the individual and social character and life of the ancients, as well as of his stern and truthful honesty in judging and exposing what was bad. However admirable are his achievements in this appreciation of ancient life, they are entirely surpassed by his profound and penetrating insight into the distinguishing features of the ethical system which Christ set forth. The moral system of Christ has been the text for obvious truisms and wearisome platitudes without number. To the superficial thinker, to the over sermonized public, to the aspirant for the purely devotional and practical, it would seem that nothing new could be thought or written upon a theme worn out to triteness. But in the hands of this masterly critic, the subject glows with intense interest, and becomes fruitful with far reaching applications. The purity, the fervor, the disinterestedness, the practicalness, the progressiveness, the tolerance of the Christian ethics, are all justly appreciated and eloquently expounded. The enthusiasm of humanity, which Christ not only recommends, but insists upon, is developed in a way that is very timely for that now not inconsiderable class of cultivated people who are prematurely *blasé* to weariness by the refinement of their own tastes and cloyed by the excesses of their innocent gratifications; or, it may be, are disgusted by the coarseness and cant of religious and philanthropic zealots. The independence of the individual judgment is guarded in a manner which will be especially acceptable to those high-spirited but earnest men who are not prepared to commit the direction of their consciences to reforming societies or sanctimonious religionists. The duty of the Christian commonwealth to enlarge the comprehension of its duty to the most wide-reaching and far-reaching plans, for the physical, the economical, the educational, the social and the political progress of society, is adequately conceived, while the impression is never lost sight of that these are chiefly valuable as the fruits and the appliances of the truly ethical and spiritual life. The relations of the Christian life to that new world of truth which modern science has revealed are conceived in such a way as to do justice to the most bigoted and exclusive devotees of either. The strength of the Christian ethics, its capacity for indignation and self-respect and all the heroic virtues, is defended against all manner of sentimental weaknesses and rose-water philanthropies with an energy which would satisfy CARLYLE himself. On the other hand, their tenderness and delicacy and forgiveness are exquisitely conceived and delicately and feelingly portrayed.

There are faults of thought and faults of philosophy and faults of style in this book, and we dare say faults of theology, but it is a book from which the Christian world can learn a great deal if it be so inclined, and from which it will be forced to learn not a little whether it be inclined or no. We hope it may receive a very general attention and a warm welcome from thoughtful men.

HOMES WITHOUT HANDS: BEING A DESCRIPTION OF THE HABITATIONS OF ANIMALS, CLASSED ACCORDING TO THEIR PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION. By Rev. J. G. WOOD, M. A., F. L. S., author of the "Illustrated Natural History," &c. One vol., large 8vo., 21 full-page drawings and 85 illustrations; 632 pages. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

There is no field of investigation upon which old and young alike enter with such hearty zest and unflagging interest as that laid open in the study of Natural History, and no volume lately published contains so much curious and interesting information, presented in so attractive a form, as Mr. WOOD's work, which he has aptly and happily named *Homes Without Hands*. It is, as the title page tells us, "a description of the habitations of animals classed according to their principle of construction." Such a classification is, perhaps, not according to AGASSIZ, but its very simplicity and novelty possess numerous advantages of which the author avails himself to the fullest extent.

The work opens with a description of animals which burrow in the ground. In this class are ranked those beings which, while possessing the semblance of humanity, are actually below very many of the beasts—the Digger Indian of this country and the Bosjesman of the Cape of Good Hope. These debased tribes, as is well known, find refuge in holes in the ground and in crevices in the rocks, but as they use their hands in constructing these habitations, Mr. WOOD barely touches upon them, and then proceeds to sketch the mode of life of the mole, an animal with which all are more or less familiar. Some facts are stated regarding this curious burrower which are probably not generally known to any but students of Natural History. About the middle of June or the first of July, Mr. WOOD tells us, moles begin to fall in love, and then become really furious in their jealousies. Two males cannot meet without straightway beginning to fight, scratching and tearing one another in their insane rage, and even emerging at times into the open air to carry on their conflict with greater facility of movement. As we regard this little animal after he has been dragged out of his subterranean home he appears almost helpless, and very few would suspect that he was capable of feeling or manifesting any great degree of ferocity; yet we learn from this volume that "the whole life of the mole is one of fury," and that "he eats like a starving tiger, tearing and rending his prey with claws and teeth, and audibly crunching the body of the worm between the sharp points." Under the "burrowing mammalia" are also described the weasel, the prairie fox, the chipping squirrel and other animals not so familiarly known as these. Then "burrowing birds" are discussed, and the habits of the sand marten, the kingfisher, &c., are described. From these Mr. WOOD passes to burrowing reptiles and invertebrates, spiders, beetles, wood-boring insects and pensile birds and insects. Then we have building birds and insects, and, finally, branch builders. Even these are hardly a tithe of the numerous classes of animals and birds that build their "homes without hands," and whose manner of living is pleasantly and graphically described, and in a way which shows clearly that the author is thoroughly in love with the science to which he has so long devoted himself. Occasionally, perhaps, in his desire to be plain and entertaining, he becomes a trifle too familiar, but this fault the reader will readily pardon.

Graphic as are the descriptions of the different animals and their abodes, given in the letter-press, they do not compare with the vivid idea imparted by the exquisite illustrations, with which the book abounds. To show how the mole lives and constructs his habitation, for instance, a cross-section of his burrow is given, and so with the prairie dog and numerous other animals and birds. In the engraving of the home of the prairie dog, some of these curious animals are seen seated upon the tops of the mounds, beneath which are their habitations, while others are descending their burrows, to find in them the animals and reptiles which now and then make their homes extremely uncomfortable. Twenty-one full page engravings, nearly all equally interesting, illustrate the work, and a large number of smaller ones are worked in with the letter-press. [illegible]

[illegible] are, without exception, executed with a finish which workmen here do not often allow themselves the time to attain. But the public—or at least that part of it which reads *Harper's Magazine*—has already had some specimens of the exquisitely beautiful engravings with which this handsome volume abounds, and we need not describe it at any greater length. In the family library such a book would be worth a cart load of the trash which is yearly manufactured for juvenile consumption. The only difficulty will be that the children will have to let their elders give it the first perusal and examination. Although the book bears the imprint of the APPLETONS, its appearance plainly indicates that it was not manufactured in America, and a closer inspection discloses the fact that it was printed in London. It is to be feared that a selfish public will not clamor very loudly for an increase of duties on imported books, or a reduction of taxes on those manufactured here, so long as this curious state of affairs results in giving them such superior works as this just as they come from English presses.

A HISTORICAL INQUIRY CONCERNING HENRY HUDSON. By JOHN MEREDITH READ, Jr. Albany: JOEL MUNSELL.

The ancient navigator who gave his name to the noble river of New-York, is, perhaps, of all traditional discoverers of this continent, the most of a myth. The Pilgrim pioneers, the Quaker ancestry, the Catholic progenitors of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Maryland, have been traced and celebrated with minute research; we know all about Captain JOHN SMITH, DE SOTO, and CHAMPLAIN—but the endeared name of HUDSON awakens associations of local picturesqueness, and not of personal character. Few and unsatisfactory have been the data relating to HENDRICK HUDSON; the "Half-moon" is far more shadowy, in the retrospect, than the *Mayflower*; and, although one of the grandest rivers in the world, and one of the most enterprising of trading companies perpetuate the name of HUDSON, his fame is extensive rather than definite. We are, therefore, glad to record the fact that this desideratum in our historical knowledge has been, to a remarkable extent, supplied. A few months ago the Historical Society of Delaware invited JOHN MEREDITH READ, Jr., of Albany, to deliver an address on the occasion of their first anniversary. He selected for his theme, "HENRY HUDSON—the Discoverer of Delaware Bay." This latter achievement of HUDSON has been comparatively neglected, as well as his connection with the Muscovy Company; but Gen. READ has done more than give us the curious and interesting details of these, as it were, new phases of HUDSON's career; he has brought together and digested into luminous order many essential facts in regard to his "Friends, Relatives and Early Life." The patient research manifest in this investigation, the variety of new circumstances and suggestive conjectures, and the authenticity and completeness of the narrative, are all indicative of genuine historical enthusiasm, acuteness and insight. We seem to know HENRY HUDSON for the first time. The man and his career are fully and faithfully revealed. Starting with the meagre chronicle of old PURCHAS, by an ingenious study of the etymology of the name and comparison of contemporary records, Gen. READ has succeeded in shedding a flood of light on an obscure and perplexing biographical problem. Such results of historical studies are very creditable to the growing taste therefor among the people; for the elegant and thorough manner in which this address, in its greatly enlarged and enriched form, is published, is the best proof of high appreciation. Indeed, the beautiful octavo of about two hundred pages is a model of bookcraft. The thickest and whitest paper, the most clear cut and emphatic type, the most minutely careful references, the full and faithful index—all bespeak care, tact, taste and skill. We can assure our readers that they will find in the volume a treat for the eye as well as the mind. The author is a grandson of the noble Revolutionary patriot of the same name, and seems to have inherited his intelligent and earnest love of country, and been thereby inspired to this admirably fulfilled enterprise, whereby the memory of HUDSON is made bright, his life and labors eligibly recorded and his personal antecedents, history and character rendered more intelligible and connected than we supposed it possible to make them. JOEL MUNSELL, of Albany, is the publisher of this valuable, attractive and interesting "Historical Inquiry Concerning Henry Hudson, his Friends, Relatives and Early Life, his connection with the Muscovy Company and Discovery of Delaware Bay."

THE LOST TALES OF MILETUS. By the Right Hon. SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart., M. P. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

In this charming volume of verse, the author has endeavored to convey to modern readers some idea of the various kinds of subjects on which the authors of the lost Milesian Fables exercised their inventive powers; and though he cannot be said to have fully attained this object, he has at least produced a beautiful series of poems, in which ancient myths and tales are reproduced in a style of thought and sentiment purely modern. The stories are eight in number, and vary as to length from three or four pages to forty. In the selection of poetic forms the author has tried an experiment in metres in which he has met with very great success—it is that of employing "new combinations of blank or rhymeless metre, composed not in lines of arbitrary length and modulation, but in the regularity and compactness of uniform stanzas," constructed upon simple principles of rhythm, which had not been hitherto adopted for narrative purposes. The following extracts from the "Secret Way," the first and longest poem in the book, is a good example of the author's skill in the management of a very difficult metre. A Scythian King, Omartes, looking round among the lords of earth for a husband for his peerless daughter, selected young Zariades, King of Persia, for that honor; but finding his proposals rejected with disdain by this Prince, who had seen a beautiful maiden in a vision, and was determined to marry no other, Omartes makes war upon him, is beaten on the field and driven back into his city, where he endured a long siege. At length, reduced to starvation, he determines to provide for the escape of his daughter through a secret way, leading from the city underground, far beyond the Persian camp. He accordingly summoned his warriors and lords to a banquet, at which he discloses to them his plan, which is to let his daughter select the chieftain whom her heart most leans to, and pass with him along the secret way, to preserve, among the antique tribes, the line of Scythian kings. But Sentheus, the trusted captain of his hosts, forms a treacherous plan to secure the throne to himself. Learning the secret of the subterranean passage, he sought one night the Persian camp, and then disclosed his schemes.

The traitor, sure of welcome, told his tale,
Proffered the treason and implied the terms.
Then spoke Zariades:
"Know that all kings regard as foe in common
The man who is a traitor to his king.
'Tis true that I thy treason must accept:
I owe it to my hosts
To assume no means, destroying their destroyer;
But I will place no traitor on a throne.
Yet since thy treason saves me many lives,
I for their sake spare thine;
And since thy deed degrades thee from the free-men,
[illegible] slaves most covet—gold;
[illegible] where gold is king;
[illegible]
[illegible] vile enough to call thee master.
But if thy [illegible] fail, thy word [illegible],
[illegible], by thy side stalks death.
[illegible] the man,
Who, like [illegible], has [illegible] it in battle;
[illegible] a warrior's grave;
[illegible]."

[illegible] together the flower of his army, Zariades passed through the secret way, and [illegible] the Scythian King and his [illegible] plan; but [illegible]

also loves a person seen in a dream, is filled with dismay at the proposal:

'Lift up thy veil, my child, Argiope,'
Omartes said, 'And look around the board;
And from you beakers fill
The cup I place in thy hand I place it.
And whosoever from that hand receives
The cup shall be thy husband and my son.'
The virgin raised her veil;
Shone in the hall the starlight of her beauty.

But to no face amid the breathless guests
Turned downcast lids from which the tears dropped slow;
Passive she took the cup,
With passive step led by the whispering augur.

Where, blazing lustre back upon the lamps,
Stood golden beakers under purple pall,
'Courage,' said low the priest;
'So may the gods, for thy sake, save thy father!'

She shivered as he spoke, but, like firm-frost,
Imprisoning all the anguish of her heart,
She filled the fatal cup,
Raised her sad eyes, and vaguely gazed around her.

Sudden those eyes took light, and joy and soul,
Sudden from neck to temple flushed the rose,
And with quick, gliding steps,
And the strange looks of one who walks in slumber,

She passed along the floors, and stooped above
A form, that, as she neared, with arms outstretched,
On bended knees sank down
And took the wine-cup with a hand that trembled.

A form of youth—and nobly beautiful
As Dorian models for Ionian gods.
'Again!' it murmured low;
'O dream, at last! at last! how I have missed thee!'

And she replied, 'The gods are merciful,
Keeping me true to thee when I despaired.'

Of course, the young and beautiful stranger was Zariades. After a moment of wild surprise and tumult, the Persian led the Princess to the footstool of the Scythian King, and through her gentle mediation peace was reëstablished between the two nations.

The author gives a new moral to the story of Sisyphus and the stone. When Orpheus visited the Shades in search of Eurydice

He heard, though in the midst of Erebus,
Song sweet as his Muse-mother made his own;
It broke forth from a solitary ghost,
Who, up a vaporous hill,

Heaved a huge stone that came rebounding back,
And still the ghost upheaved it and still sang.
In the brief pause from toil while towards the height
Reluctant rolled the stone,

The Thracian asked in wonder, "Who art thou,
Voiced like Heaven's lark amidst the night of hell?"
"My name on earth was Sisyphus," replied
The phantom. "In the Shades

I keep mine earthly wit; I have duped the Three.
They gave me work for torture; work is joy.
Slaves work in chains, and to the clank they sing."
Said Orpheus, "Slaves, still hope!"

"And could I strain to heave up the huge stone
Did I not hope that it would reach the height?
There penance ends, and dawn Elysian fields!"
"But if it never reach?"

The Thracian sighed, as looming through the mist
The stone came whirling back. "Fool," said the ghost,
"Then mine, at worst, is everlasting hope."
Again uprose the stone.

The most beautiful stories in the volume are "The Secret Way," and "Cydippe; or the Apple." The least successful metre is that employed in "Corinna." For example:

Glaucon of Lesbos, the Son of Euphorion,
Burned for Corinna, the blue-eyed Milesian.
Nor mother nor father had she;
Beauty and wealth had the orphan.

Short was the wooing and fixed was the wedding day.
Nuptial dues paid to the Fates and to Artemis:
But envy not lover, their bliss;
Brief is the bliss of a mortal.

This dancing measure, however suitable it may be for lyric poetry, becomes tiresome in a long narrative. But these metres have been managed, in most of the poems, with such admirable skill that the absence of rhyme is not felt as a defect.

MEXICO.

Letter from a Texas Ex-Judge at Tampico—The So-Called Empire—Mexico Republican—No Show for Colonists.

TAMPICO, Monday, April 23, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Times:

Having lately reached this city of some considerable note, and passing through the portions of new colonies, I deem it a duty that I owe to the public to give you a reliable statement of the now-called Mexican Empire, where I have been a careful observer, yet I must confess that no stretch of imagination can reach the state of this country, so unsafe and impracticable to travel in and no sort of reliance.

I found their tribunals a complete farce, and then the duplicity of their judges, and, in fact, all their authorities. Not having anything to do, I stepped into what is called the Court-house, and there I learned that a small steamer called the *Sonora* had been captured by a set of pirates off the coast of Texas about the close of the war, had been brought to Tampico, and sold to a Mexican called CORTINA, who still holds her, although her owner has been here some six weeks pressing his suit, which is a clear one, having the Captain of the captured vessel, *Sonora*, along.

Now the Judge looked to me like one of a different profession, "a carnecero," a bar-boy, or some other public servant, which at times means master, and a class that are always the most despotic. I sat for some time with surprise, and silently looking at the Judge, and the whole scene before me looked like a Nuremburg toy and a small Mexican chessman along, who made the moves, and that all might be put away until the Emperor wanted to use it, and that those things were pliant, and if bidden, doubtless would worship the golden calf.

I then retired to the principal Hotel de Tampico. There I again met the Chief of the Bench at the head of the bar, coat off and in working order, as waiter on his guests. I said: "After all, MAX. has got one officer of divers talents;" but I soon learned that he was peculiarly made with a triple brass incrustation about his brains and conscience, and that his head was so fashioned that neither justice nor truth could penetrate the cranium.

In all his decisions we might use the words of St. Peter, that he lies not alone to man but to his God. In the Apostle's time Ananias and Sapphira were put to death for less, but the New Empire believing that the age of miracles are past, or survives only in the magnitude of their injustice, quite a new order of Imperialism, and that all who have a practical case on hand and a little spare cash, might join in the crusade under the Judge's holy alliance, either in his Court or his eating establishment, and at least in matters relating to the stomach, we might be satisfied.

Now to me. Since I left Texas for this land of promise, this tripod of French, Austrian and Mexican growth, or root, has made me to see my deficiency. I have sat upon the bench myself, and was then silly enough to think that we Texans could not be beaten in little matters touching our faith and practice, as the *ne plus ultra* in Courts. But I find that these new fledged Imperialists leave us as far behind as our modern railroads do the old hackneys. And then there is such a family likeness in all their judiciary proceedings, such reflexibility of language, and the Mexicans have retained that portion of their Spanish ancestry—a legacy that the native Mexicans have improved upon—and the Judge in question made up the elements of his clay tenement as a sort of cemetery for beasts and flesh, or the finny and feathered tribes' sepulchre. But the fact is that with such men at the head of the tribunals in Mexico, and Spanish or Jesuitical advisers, they are, with their duplicity, beating on their muffled drums the dead march of the nation. How sad to look out upon its agonies and the wail of its death struggle. If the Mexicans were true to themselves and stronger in purpose; but there is neither law nor justice to modify their moral or their social condition, and who can raise the veil of the future?

The American steamer-of-war *Paul Jones* is here—her commander, Capt. JOHN MADIGAN, a fine officer, and I am told a most gallant set of officers under him. She has been here some two weeks, and has done much to create confidence and esteem with the Mexicans, who have all visited the steamer and been most cordially received; and as this city had been threatened by both parties at times, and now by the Juarists, to possess themselves of Tampico, all have confidence in being protected. But both parties are weak, and the old Church Party has lost all its temporal power in the State, and hence the frail and fragmentary dissensions where religion was such an element of strength; indeed it is a constitutional principle of human nature and human power.

At this time the conflicting parties cannot frame any proper standpoint—nor can they subdue each other—and hence this distracted country; nor can they appeal to the justice of humanity. Nor is it done here; duplicity and the law of might is the all-powerful. But one thing is certain, that Mexico is republican in sentiment, and it is the ebb and flow of all their bickerings and bitter passions. MAXIMILIAN's laws are provisional, weak, ill-conceived, and by no means adapted to the people's wants. Meanwhile the people are afraid to avow their sentiments, while they still cherish, in secret, for the moment to arrive, and now they are so excited over the act of calling on the French—though under different aspects—and now, seeing the Austrian on the throne they scarcely know where to stop. They recoil in alarm at the state of affairs and the signs of the times as doubtless they are still Mexicans and feel for their native land. Each Mexican is at war with himself, and they feel as if they were about to be buried under the sad ruin they have wrought. But NAPOLEON's forced withdrawal will not, I am afraid, bring peace; nor can MAXIMILIAN's diplomacy or his skill maintain order; opposite armies are embattled in the Mexican heart, and one potent passion taking the field against another. Now they begin to feel their degradation, and the lives and liberties of every Mexican that would dare express his sentiments, the guillotine or the rope is suspended over him.

I, like many of my unsuspecting brethren, came to colonize here, disconcerted at the fatal result of the civil war at home. The best thing that could have happened me was to see the farce of this colonization scheme. It is, however, in keeping with the Maximilian courts of justice and so-called tribunals, where so many appeals can be made. I shall, therefore, go home to my native land of Goshen, and leave this milk-and-honey region; and beg the clemency of the Executive, and leave these gentlemen of the ermine to return to their bars, their courts, and their cookshops, as the necessity of these important cases may require their special care and decision.

A TEXAN EX-JUDGE.

YALE COLLEGE.—The Faculty have determined to have presentation exercises Wednesday, June 27. They would have set the day one week later but for the fact that the 4th of July comes on that day. [illegible] Wednesday in July. [illegible] story gold-mounted baton, costing $35. The College Commons, commenced this term, is a success. About fifty boarders have availed themselves of the privilege, and are furnished very good board at $4 per week. The Junior and Freshman prize debates will occur this week.—*New-Haven Palladium, May 14.*

THE SOUTH.

Condition of the Crops—How Free Labor Operates.

The Charleston *Courier*, of May 5, contains a very interesting collection of intelligence concerning the growing crops in different Southern States. In these extracts we find accounts, in most respects highly gratifying, of the conduct of the freedmen, and a hopeful statement of the labor question.

The Sumter (South Carolina) *Watchman* reports:

"Our planters are applying themselves with a diligence which must secure at least measurable success. The freedmen, too, as a general thing, are working with a zeal and earnestness exceeding the expectation of our people at the beginning of the year."

In Georgia, a correspondent of the Macon *Journal & Messenger*, from Barber County, on the 26th, writes: "Where there is no Bureau the freedmen are working well, and seem very well satisfied. May and June will try them." The Atlanta *Commercial Bulletin* has the following from a correspondent in the southwestern part of Georgia: "Owing to the great scarcity of labor, the cotton crop for this year will barely reach half the amount produced in 1860, which, I think, was estimated at 4,000,000 of bales. I am clearly of the opinion that 1,500,000 bales is a full estimate for the coming crop."

"This State at the present time possesses more negroes than her sisters, yet she will hardly make half a crop. With few exceptions there is not a plantation in this section of our State that has its full quota of hands. A vast number of farmers are entirely without laborers of any kind, and are, therefore, idle. The same thing can be said of other portions of the cotton-growing regions of the State. In Middle Georgia there is a great deficiency of laborers, and these are tampered with and seduced from their employers for the more fertile lands of the West, or for some other purpose, leaving large numbers of planters entirely destitute.

An agent of the Department of Agriculture writes to the same effect: "Every planter that can get labor is putting in all the cotton possible, in hopes to sell at high rates, and many of them are neglecting corn, preferring to depend upon the Northwest for their supplies. The freedmen have contracted freely with their old masters as a general thing. The higher rates of wages in Alabama and Mississippi are inducing some of them to discard their contracts in Georgia and migrate westward."

In Alabama, also, a correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, writing from Dale County, under date of April 25, says: "The freedmen are doing well. No Bureaus to disturb the happy harmony existing between the employer or employe." The Eufaula *News* reports: "The freedmen are conducting themselves, as a general thing, in a highly creditable manner, and we now begin to think they appreciate their position, and will labor faithfully under the contracts they have made."

Of Mississippi the Canton *Citizen* says: "The freedmen are working up to their contracts, as a general thing. On the whole, planters seem cheerful and hopeful."

From Louisiana there are a number of reports. The Natchitoches *Times* of the 21st of April says: "Both cotton and corn are growing beautifully, and freedmen are working well." The *North Louisianian* says: "The freedmen are working, in most instances, much better than was anticipated at the beginning of the year, and our planters are as far advanced in their planting operations as is usual for this season."

The Galveston *Bulletin* reports: "We have of late had numerous verbal accounts from many portions of the State relative to the now growing crop of cotton, and most of them agree in stating that the prospects for the coming season are exceedingly flattering, the freedmen working well, far beyond all anticipations, and that in some portions more cotton had been planted than at any time prior to the outbreak of the late civil war. We have heard of farmers who have heretofore worked from two to three hands, who are now working twenty-five, fifty, and even more. This is more generally applicable to the German farmers, who will make more than four-fold the amount of cotton raised by them in 1860."

The editor of the *Southern Georgian*, writing on the 9th inst., says:

"We have just returned from a tour through the middle, northern and eastern portions of our State, and are therefore prepared to speak with some degree of accuracy as to the prospects of the growing crop, and other interests of Georgia.

The cotton market has passed through a considerable panic; owing, as we believe, to a false judgment as to the probable size of the cotton crop. This, at least, has had its influence. It has been said, lately, by some who profess to know, that the crop will "reach three million of bales!" Is it not wrong to make such representations? We have seen nothing to justify any such hopes, in traveling from this place to Macon, Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah and Thomasville; but on the contrary, much to forbid any such expectation. For instance: in Southwestern Georgia, we saw many large bodies of land, formerly cultivated in cotton, now lying out for want of hands to cultivate them. In other parts of the State a great deal of the seed planted was old and failed to come up; and again, we were informed by gentlemen from all parts of the State that a still greater part of the crop which had come up was dying out from some defect in the seed, and that the land was being planted in grain.

From all the circumstances—loss of labor, unsound quality of the seed, as well as their scarcity, the overflow of the Mississippi River, and the consequent inundation of that vast cotton-growing valley—we are forced to conclude that the crop will inevitably be a short one.

We advise, therefore, our friends who still hold a few bales, to hold on. All will be right with you. The crop cannot, by any means, possibly reach a higher figure than 1,500,000 bales.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

Gun cotton is now made into ropes for storage, and kept under water. When an order is received at the manufactory, a few hours suffices to send the cotton on its way. It has been found that by making the ropes, with many air channels through the mass, the cotton explodes almost instantaneously, and is as violent in action as the strongest fulminates. Charges for guns are now made into two parts; an exterior composed of cotton of loose texture, the ignition of which starts the ball, and an interior of denser material, which supplies the gas necessary to keep up the constantly accelerating speed of the ball. The result is a great gain in initial velocity. Compared with gunpowder in an Enfield rifle the cotton gave a trajectory having an incurvation of 3½ inches, the powder 8½ inches in the first 100 yards.

Though the size of material particles cannot be presumed, it is easy enough to separate some substances to the last degree of fineness. A drop of water containing one-millionth of a grain of indigo turns a blue color, the bulk of this particle, even if it were all in one mass in the drop, which it is not, would be only one five-hundred billionth of a cubic inch. The separation of silver in sea-water is still more remarkable, for one hundred million parts of liquid contain only one part of the metal, and though this cannot be seen, its presence can be proved by chemical tests. And yet this is not the last degree of division for the gold in gilt wire is so thin that a grain of the metal may be divided into 95,000 million *visible* parts; that is to say visible under a microscope.

A new use for the products of the distillation of petroleum and coal has been found. The resulting volatile hydrocarbons have the property of dissolving all the more common vegetable oils, as palm oil, olive oil, linseed and rape seed oils, and the like. The seeds or fruits containing the oil are first crushed or ground and digested with the hydrocarbon in hermetical vessels. The oil is gradually taken up by the volatile agent, which is afterward driven off by distillation. The solvent is condensed, and thus very little loss results, while the yield of vegetable oil is from 40 to 50 per cent. more than by pressure. It has been calculated that the gain in the production of olive oil in the neighborhood of Marseilles alone by this process would be not less than six millions of pounds a year.

Travelers along the sea-shore of New-Zealand have to wear veils to protect their faces and eyes from a fine metallic sand which rises with every puff of wind. This sand proves upon analysis to be the purest ore of iron known. Its composition is: peroxide of iron, 88.45; oxide of titanium with silica, 11.43; loss 12. Experiment shows that the ore yields in the furnace 75 per cent. of the best iron, or by cementation an excellent quality of steel. The smelting was done in a little furnace with a hearth seven [illegible] inches diameter and ten inches deep. A ton of fuel (coke) made a ton of metal [illegible], which, added in the proportion of five per cent. to ordinary steel, transforms it to first quality.

The property by which a chemical union existing between two bodies can be broken off by introducing a third element, is a perplexing problem, which has hitherto been hid, not explained, by calling the action of the intruding element a consequence of "affinity." It is now suggested that the strength of affinity is dependent upon the chemical equivalency of the bodies. A compound is stable if the chemical equivalents of its components are nearly equal. Thus chlorine and silver form a more stable combination than oxygen and silver, but iodine unites more strongly with silver than chlorine. The chemical equivalents of the three elements are, silver, 108; oxygen, 8; chlorine, 35.5; iodine, 127.

A French scientific work gives the details of a remarkable electrical experiment. Into a bell glass full of air a tube is made to carry a slow current of hydrogen. This tube enters at the bottom, and is carried nearly to the dome of the bell glass. Electric sparks are passed through the glass at the end of the tube. The hydrogen immediately ignites, and in the form of small luminous spheres darts all about the bell glass. In a short time these become very numerous, and rush all around the inside of the jar, but without ever coming in contact with each other.

Alloys of iron and manganese promise to be very useful for some purposes. Some are harder than tempered steel, will receive a very high polish, and melt at a red heat; they are of a color between steel and silver, and do not oxidize in the air and hardly in water. A mixture of oxide of manganese, charcoal-dust enough to combine with the oxygen present in the manganese and iron in small pieces, placed in a crucible covered with charcoal-dust and salt, and heated to a white heat for a few hours, will produce the alloy. Alloys of copper and manganese [illegible].

[illegible]

FARADAY has proved that an aluminate of lime, containing 80 of the former to 20 of the latter, or better still, 90 to 10, is more fusible than a silicate of the same earth. He also discovered that an aluminate of lime containing more base, eagerly absorbed sulphur and phosphorus, and consequently improved iron or copper made in their presence.

Rubidium and calcium, two very rare metals, whose existence was revealed to us by the spectroscope, have been found together in quantities of about three-quarters of one per cent. in the mica of Zinnwald. A ton of this mineral would yield 60 pounds of carbonate of lithia, 13 pounds of chlorides of rubidium and calcium, besides some thallium. The extraction of these rare metals is about to be made on a scale which will introduce them into commerce.

St. Elmo's fire, a rare electrical phenomenon, was observed by a sea captain during a snow storm. Blue flames appeared on the vessel's masts and spars, and one came so near the deck that a thorough observation was made. It consisted of innumerable blue jets, which made a slight hissing sound. The Captain took these jets on his hand and found them sensibly warm, but they did not discolor the paint on the bowsprit.

A German professor has been trying to measure the "ultimate atoms." From certain theoretical data he finds the thickness of an atom of atmospheric air to be 3,937 hundred-thousand-millionths of an inch. In a cubic foot of air he calculates there are 216,000,000,000,000,000,000 atoms. This confident arithmetician also says that an atom of air weighs just fifteen ten-thousandths of a grain. This is the last degree of science.

Few people are aware that in the month of June, 1861, just after our civil war commenced, the earth passed through the tail of a comet. We were completely immersed in the tail of the great comet of that year for hours. This had no perceptible effect on the weather, a fact which supports the theory that comets are composed of much rarer particles than our atmosphere.

Artificial refrigeration is now used for extracting sugar from cane juice. A syrup of 8 degrees of sugar by freezing, is converted into syrup containing 30 degrees, and ice which has no saccharine matter. Of course it is cheaper to reduce a syrup from about 25 degrees of the thermometer to 32 degrees, than to raise it to 212 degrees. Makers of maple sugar would find this method useful.

In view of the proposed introduction, or revival, rather, of street railways in London, an Englishman has "invented" a rail which he calls the "Crescent," and over which the English papers make a great boast, comparing it with the American. An excellent specimen may be seen any day on the Bergen Point Railroad, and, we believe, also on the Coney Island Railroad.

The penny postage system in England has increased the making of steel pens. In twenty-four years 120 tons of steel made into 200,000,000 pens was thought to be enormous. Now there are a number of houses which make 20,000,000, 30,000,000 and even 50,000,000 pens a year, at such cheap rates that a gross may be bought for four pence.

The best alloy for making taps for beer barrels is, for the body of the tap: Tin, 785 parts; antimony, 195; nickel, 20—for the key the best proportions: Tin, 807; antimony, 175; nickel, 20; or, tin, 715; antimony, 215; and nickel, 70. These alloys are quite inoxidable under ordinary circumstances, and are the result of careful study.

A Russian chemist has found that the elements form compounds with an energy which is inversely proportioned to their specific gravity. Thus mercury being heavier than iron has less chemical energy. M. BEKETOFF, therefore, supposes the laws of chemical affinity to be identical with those of mechanics.

REGNAULT, whose authority on matters relating to gases is almost law, has pretty definitely ascertained that the density of ozone is just one and a half times that of ordinary oxygen. This conclusion supports the theory that ozone consists of three volumes of ordinary oxygen condensed into two.

In the mining district of Melbourne, Australia, water is scarcely less valuable than gold. Wherever water is plenty the workings succeed, wherever deficient the mines suffer. This is in the surface works. In the deep mines the water has usually to be pumped out.

The Chilian war is a matter of interest to us and to our English cousins, from the quantity of copper mined in that country, and which is mostly smelted abroad. England imported last year 43,000 tons of ore and regulus from Chili, and wants to keep up the supply by running the Spanish blockade.

Some Englishmen tried to introduce a modern cane-sugar mill into China, but were defeated by the jealousy of the Celestials. The Chinese express the juice by passing the cane between two upright granite rollers, which are kept in position solely by their weight.

The deposits of iron ore from which England draws her chief supply of iron are supposed to be fresh water formations, deposited at first as hydrated peroxide of iron, just as the bog ore now forming in Swedish lakes, and afterward reduced to the carbonate by the presence of decomposing organic matter.

A boiler heated by petroleum, lately set up at Woolwich Dockyard, England, vaporized 3,000 pounds of water in three hours, at the rate of 1 lb. fuel to 13¼ lbs. water. The lowest class of English oil was used and gave a flame more voluminous than intense.

French railways are so mapped out for the future, that during the next seven years, the work of roadmaking will proceed at the rate of 500 miles per annum. The French demand for railway material can, therefore, be calculated with great nicety.

It is proposed to have railway trains cross the English Channel on steamboats just as passengers to or from Washington are taken across at Havre-de-Grace. The cars will be hoisted from the pier to the boat, and the boat to the pier.

Spectroscopic observations of the nebulæ show some, but not all, the lines of nitrogen, which leads to the conclusion that this substance is a compound. Chemical observations strengthen the suspicion.

Nova Scotia furnishes a very fine pyrolusite or oxide of manganese, containing from 84 to 97 per cent. of that oxide, and frequently not more than 3 per cent. of oxide of iron. This purity is of great importance to the glass makers.

Aniline taken internally will color the skin, gums and nails purple—but this is not permanent. It is very poisonous, but curiously enough its salts are not at all so, and a patient has taken an ounce of the sulphate in a few days' time.

In England the consumption of anthracite coal has only trebled in the last twenty years and increased ten-fold during the present century. In America the use of anthracite began in 1820 and consumed in 1860, 79,000,000 tons, against nearly 86,000,000 tons in England.

Five gold mines in Merionethshire, England, yielded in 1864 2,336 tons of quartz. This was crushed and amalgamated, and gave 2,887 ounces of gold. This is nearly one and a quarter ounces to the ton, worth over $21 in coin.

A bismuth mine has been opened in South America, two-thirds up the highest peak of the Andes—the Illimani mountain. It is 15,006 feet above the sea, and just below the line of perpetual snow.

It has been found that sulphuretted gases will not blacken lead paints when the paint receives the direct light of the sun; and blackened paint may be bleached by exposing it to the direct rays.

In England surveyors' tables for laying out curves are now printed on a pack of cards. In use the proper card is placed on the theodolite and allows the surveyor the use of both hands.

Deep plowing is to be superseded, according to a German, by pipes laid in the ground with air holes, and all communicating with a fire, the draft of which creates the current.

The value of London sewage is computed at 1 to 2 pence per ton; compared with guano it takes from 822 to 1,250 tons to equal in fertilizing value one ton of guano.

A mineral has been found in England which is a hydrated phosphate of cerium, containing 51 per cent. of this valuable earth. It contains also phosphate of calcium.

It has been found that cocoanut shell charcoal, after having all the air expelled from its pores, will absorb at about 212 deg. F. 155 times its own bulk of methylic alcohol.

A Paris architect, borrowing an idea from the Romans, has invented a brick which increases with time and completely resists humidity.

The floating "motes" in the air of a railway car proved to be little particles of iron that had evidently come from the wheels and rails.

A new mineral has been discovered in Chili containing 10 per cent. of iodine. A cargo of it will represent a fortune.

Charts of the storms which pass over France are published by the Paris Observatory and sold by subscription.

Annual Gathering of the Dunkers.

This year, the annual representative meeting of the German Baptist, or Dunker Church, will take place at the residence of JACOB PRICE, a wealthy member of the denomination, near Waynesboro, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, commencing on Saturday, the 19th instant. The attendance, it is expected, will be unusually large this year, now that the war is over, and the membership throughout the entire country will be at liberty to attend. Some 10,000 people are expected to be present. Provision for entertaining this large audience is now being made. The annual meeting of 1865 was held at the residence of Mr. BRUMBAUGH, in Antietam township, in this county. Some 10,000 representatives were present. In 1864, the meeting was held at the residence of a member near Hagerstown, Indiana. Last year, the meeting was held in Illinois. Next year, we learn that, according to the custom of the Society, it will be held in the "Old Dominion." [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 16, 1866.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	122	300	Quicksilver	54⅝
80,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	101¼	100	do......2d call	53⅞
20,000	do	101⅛	100	Cary Improve't	15¾
100,000	do	101¼	100	Wyom. Val. Co	40
30,000	do	101⅛	100	do	40
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	101⅞	200	Union Nav. Co	105¼
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R. '65	102	100	Mar. Mining Co	12
20,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C. In.	90	100	Mar. Pref	22¼
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	96	200	do	22¼
50,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		200	Pac. M. Scrip	218
	New Issue	100⅛	1,00	New-York Cen	93⅝
26,000	Virginia 6s	68	100	do......s10	93⅝
10,000	do	68½	400	do......b3	93⅝
1,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s,		300	do......2d call	93⅞
	First Ser	102¼	17	Stonington R	101
20,000	do......2d call	102¾	100	N. Y. & N. H.	101
3,000	do......2d Ser.	102¼	100	Erie R.	75⅜
6,000	do	102¾	200	do......s3	75
2,000	do. Third Ser.	102⅞	200	do......b30	75½
1,000	Tenn. State 6s	90	300	do......s60	75
16,000	do	90½	200	do	75½
1,000	Tenn. 5s	73	400	do......2d call	74½
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	26½	200	do	74¾
100,000	do	26¾	100	do......c	74⅝
3,000	Erie 1st M.	100	100	Erie R. P.	81
3,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	94½	100	Reading R.	107⅞
1,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Pr.	81	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	80½
500	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	76	100	do	80½
2,000	Chic. & R. I. Bs.	99½	200	do......2d call	80⅜
3,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	95	200	Ill. Cen. R.	121
16,000	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	80	100	do	121
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	99	200	do	121½
1,00	do	99½	100	do......s30	121½
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	75	100	do	121⅝
32	Merchants' Bank	116	1700	Cleve. & Pitts	85¾
15	Union Bank	115	300	do	85¾
25	Bk. of Commerce	109½	200	do......2d call	85½
20	Park Bank	150	300	C. & N. W.	28
12	Cen. N. Bank	107	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	59¼
10	Am. Ex. Bank	114	200	do	59
50	Manhattan Gas	223	100	Chic. & R. I.	94¼
100	Canton Co.	60½	100	C., Bur. & Quin.	116
200	do	60¼	100	do	116½
200	do......2d call	60¼	100	do	117
200	do......b30	60½	100	Tol. Wab. & W.	37
100	Boston Water P.	42	22	New-Jersey R.	128
400	do	42½	200	P., F. W. & C.	89⅝
100	do......2d call	42⅛	25	do	90
100	Ashburton Coal	16½	100	Chic. & Alt.	97
12	Del. & Hud. C.	142	10	do	96½
200	Central Coal	43	50	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	99
110	Cum. Coal P.	45½	100	Indianapolis & C.	75
100	Amer. Coal	64	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr..b60	71
400	West. U. Tel.	60	70	do	70½
300	do	59¾	32	Chi. & Mil. R.	65

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$55,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	101¾	100	Mar. Min. Pf.	20⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R. '65	102	200	Boston W. P.	43
5,000	T. Notes, 73-10s		300	N. Y. Cen......b10	93⅝
	First Ser.	102¾	600	do	93½
3,000	do. 2d Ser.	102¾	500	Erie R.	74⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	26½	100	do	74⅝
200	Canton Co	59¾	1700	do	74⅞
200	do	60	500	Reading R.	107⅞
200	do	60	1400	Clev. & Pitts	85¾
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	45½	100	Chi. & N. W.	28½
200	Spruce Hill C.	4¾	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	59
100	Western U. Tel.	58	700	Chic. & R. I.	94
200	Quick. Min. Co.	54	100	Chi. B. & Q.	116½

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	103⅜	100	Mariposa Min.	11⅞
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	103¾	100	Mar. Min. Pf.	20⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	101¾	300	New-York Cen.	93⅝
2,000	do......at 15	101¾	800	do	93⅝
8,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	96⅝	100	do	93⅝
5,000	Missouri 6s	74½	100	do......2d call	93⅝
10,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	103⅝	100	Erie	75
			200	do	75
20,000	Cal. 7s	103¼	100	do......2d call	74⅝
2,000	O. & M. Cer.	26½	100	Erie R. Pref.	81
10,000	do	27	100	Hud. R. R.	110
100	Cumb. Coal P.	46	200	Reading R.	107⅞
100	do	45½	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	80
200	do	45½	200	Cleve. & Pitts	85
200	do......2d call	46	700	do	85½
200	do	46	200	do......2d call	85½
100	West. U. Teleg'h.	59	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	59
200	Quick. Min. Co.	53¾	100	do......2d call	59
100	do	53½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	104⅛
300	Central Coal	43	200	do	104
300	Canton Co	60¼	100	Chi. & R. I.	94
200	Spring M. Coal	45	10	Chic., B. & Q.	116½
100	Spruce Hill Coal	4¾	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	89⅝
200	do......b10	4¾	3.0	do	89⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co......s3	60⅝	2600	Erie R.	75⅝
200	Boston W. P.	41½	1800	do......b3	75⅝
200	do......b3	41½	300	do	75
100	Cum. Coal	45½	6 0	do	75½
100	Spruce H. C.	4½	1600	do......s3	74⅝
1200	do	4½	1200	do......s3	74⅝
200	Smith & P. Gold..b3	9⅞	300	Reading R......c	107⅞
200	West. U. Tel.	59	100	Mich. S. & N. I....c	80
1200	N. Y. Central......s3	93⅝	300	do	80½
200	do	93⅝	300	do	80
200	do......s10	93½	100	do	80
200	do......s3	93½	800	Clev. & Pitts	84⅝
100	do......b3	93⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	28¼
200	Chic. & R. Is......x-d	94¼	200	P. F. W. & C.	89⅝
300	do......s3	94¼			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅝	2200	N. Y. Cen. R.	93⅝
1,000	do	26⅝	1600	do......b3	93⅝
10,000	do	26⅝	2100	Erie Railroad......s3	73⅝
10,000	do......b30	27	2800	do	74
30,000	do	26⅞	1500	do	73⅝
300	Canton Co,	60	2100	do......b3	74
200	do	60⅛	800	do......b3	74⅛
100	Boston W. P.	42	1100	Reading R.	107⅞
200	do	42⅛	100	Ill. Cen.	121
200	do	42½	500	M. S. & N. I.	80⅛
400	Cum. Coal	45⅞	300	do......c	80⅛
200	do......s3	45½	400	do......s3	80
100	do......b30	45⅞	2	do......b3	80⅛
100	do......s3	45⅞	3200	Cleve. & Pitts	85
2800	Spruce Hill Coal	4⅞	2800	do......s3	85
300	do......b3	4⅞	500	do......b3	85⅛
1800	do......b3	4⅞	1800	do......b10	85
300	Quick. Min......c	54½	1200	do	85⅛
100	do......s30	54	1200	do......s60	85
400	do......s3	54	1100	do......b3	85⅛
300	Mar. Min. Co. P.	19⅞	500	Chic. & N. W.	28⅛
100	do	20	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	59⅛
300	West. U. Tel......b10	59	850	P., F. W. & C.	90⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. C......b3	27	200	Erie R......s5	74¼
10,000	do......s3	26⅞	900	do......s3	74¼
200	Canton Co.	61	200	do......s60	71
200	do	61⅛	400	do......b3	74⅝
600	do	61⅛	400	Reading R.	107⅛
200	do......b10	61⅝	100	Mich. Cen.	109¼
200	Boston W. P.	43	500	M. S. & N. I. R......b3	79⅝
100	do......s3	43	800	do	79⅝
100	Cum. Coal	45⅝	600	do	79⅝
100	do......b3	45⅝	1200	do	79⅝
100	do	45⅞	2200	Cleve. & Pitts	85
300	do......b3	46	500	do......b3	85⅛
300	Spruce H. C.	4⅝	800	do......b3	85
400	do......b3	4⅝	100	Chi. & R. I......x-d	93⅝
300	Quicksilver	53½	300	do......s3	93⅝
300	do......b3	53½	100	do......b3	93⅝
300	do	53½	300	Chi. & N. W.	28½
100	do......s10	53	200	do......s10	28⅛
300	do......s3	53	800	do	28⅛
300	do......b3	53⅝	400	do......s3	28⅝
400	West. U. Tel.	59	300	Chic. & N. W. P......s3	58⅝
300	N. Y. Cen.	93⅝	500	do......s30	58⅝
200	do......s60	92¾	500	do......b3	58⅝
300	do......b10	93⅝	300	do	58⅝
200	do......s3	93⅝	200	do......b30	58⅝
200	do......b3	93⅝	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	90⅛
200	Tol., W. & W......b3	37½	200	do......s3	90

WEDNESDAY, May 16—P. M.

The export demand for Gold for this day's steamers amounted to $3,479,194. The *Scotia* alone carried out $3,092,794—rather the largest sum ever taken from this port in a single steamer. The next largest was by the *Persia* on Wednesday, May 25, 1859, $3,007,589. And as a singular coincidence it may be mentioned that both these heavy shipments were stimulated by actual war and war threatenings in Italy. During the week ending May 28, 1859, the total export of Gold, including the *Persia's* shipment, amounted to $5,126,643. During the present week of May, 1866, the total export, including the *Scotia's* shipment to-day, will probably exceed $6,000,000, after which we look for a partial lull in the export movement. The London *Times* Money writer, who, as late as the 3d inst., anticipated a "severe pressure" in New-York on receipt here of the European complications, the fall of Cotton, and the return of a few millions of United States 5-20s, will no doubt be surprised on the arrival out of the *Scotia* with £600,000 sterling in Gold, to learn that our market has not only thus promptly responded to the real crisis on his side, but that New-York sends greeting to London the assurance that *over a million sterling per week*, ten times repeated, if wanted, will be sent out in Gold without "severe pressure," and without materially advancing the price of Gold. The United States Treasury is believed to have come in the market to-day ready to sell, (and has probably sold,) the full sum total required to replace, in private hands, the outward shipments above reported, at 130¼@130½ ₩ cent.

The late European news by the *Java* this forenoon was no improvement on the previous accounts. The quotations for Cotton were much the same, but the temper of the trade at Liverpool and Manchester had not changed for the better. The participation of United States 5-20s, in the general financial depression in London and Frankfort, had resulted in a further decline to 67½@67¾ ₩ cent. sterling Money, which induced sellers here this morning to hasten sales at 101¼@101½ ₩ cent. In both the Foreign markets referred to they had suffered less than most other funds. They are thus the favorites in Frankfort, even while, in the language of a private letter which we read to-day, "it seemed to be the general impression that nothing short of a miracle can prevent the outbreak of hostilities."

In reference to the Cotton trade, a letter from Liverpool of May 5 says:

"You will observe that Middling Orleans is quoted at 14½d. against 14⅛d. last year. On the 30th April, last year, it was quoted at 12½d., and advanced to 24½d. on the 30th October.

The quantity of Cotton afloat from the East this year is very heavy, and it seems not improbable that on the 1st September next the stock in Liverpool, of all kinds, may stand at or near 1,800,000 bales. At present reduced prices the demand runs strongly on American and other long-stapled cotton, and the future prospects for them are much more favorable than for East India, the supply of which promises to be in excess of the demand, although a very active consumption [illegible] if not interfered with by war on the Continent. [illegible] probably be a reaction from present prices, as cotton on its own merits is probably low enough until we know more about the future production in America.

The heavy losses in cotton and the possibility of war on the Continent have caused a widespread distrust, and something approaching a panic in the stock market and in financial circles generally."

On the Stock Exchange the foreign news had little or no influence beyond depressing 5-20s of 1862 to 101¼@101⅜ ₩ cent. These subsequently sold at 101½ or within ⅛ ₩ cent. of yesterday's price. The other Government Securities were firm, and the Railway speculation active, though at very irregular figures on Erie Shares, which attract the largest attention of the Street just now. They were 1@1½ ₩ cent. lower than the sudden and extensive rise on Tuesday. New-York Central was firmer, and the Western Roads and Reading generally steady at the close of the day.

At 5:30 P. M., the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday afternoon:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅛	96⅝	Northwest	28⅛	28⅜
U. S. 5-20s	102	102	N. West Pref.	59⅛	58⅝
U. S. 7.30s	102⅝	102⅝	Rock Island	94⅛	93⅞
N. Y. Central	93⅞	93⅝	Fort Wayne	90⅛	89⅞
Erie	75⅞	74⅛	Cumb'land Coal	46⅛	45⅞
Hudson	109⅝	110	Quicksilver	54⅜	52⅛
Reading	107⅝	107⅝	Mariposa	12⅛	12
Mich. Southern	80⅛	79⅝	Mariposa Pref.	22	21⅛
Illinois Central	121½	120⅜	Canton	60⅛	61⅝
Pittsburgh	85	84⅞	Ohio Certificates	26⅞	27⅛
Tennessee 6s	90	90⅝	American Gold	129⅝	130
Pacific Mail	224	224	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝
Missouri 6s	74⅛	74⅛			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	American Exchange	112½
Manhattan	132	Pacific	165
Merchants'	116	Bank of the Republic	111
Mechanics'	115	Bank of N. America	109
Union	115	Irving	111
America	139	People's	118½
City	200	Market	110
Phœnix	105½	Corn Exchange	115
Tradesmen's	155	Continental	97
Butchers' & Drovers'	136	St. Nicholas	100
National	104	Commonwealth	101
Merchants' Exchange	114	Importers' & Traders'	112
Leather Manufac'rs'	175	Park	150
Seventh Ward	106	Central National	107½
State of New York	102	First National	205
Commerce	109½	Fourth National	103½
Ocean	100	Ninth National	109½

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s 1883	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st. Bds.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Chi. & N. W. Ex. Bds.	76½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	101	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	76
Erie 1st mort., 1868	100	Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	94
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	99	Lack. & West'n Bonds	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98½	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 188_	93	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	96	Tol. & Wab. 1st M., ex.	90
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	102½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	5
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S. F. '85	102½	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	63
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	93	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	94	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	98½
Harlem 1st M., '69-'72	96	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99
Harlem 3d mort., '68	94	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2ds	86	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d	83
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	94½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo.	74	Ohic. & Al. 1st M.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	99	Chi. & Alt. Income	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89½

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,749,734 33; including for Customs, $469,000; Gold notes, $826,000. Payments, $5,540,834 97. Balance, $105,009,051 85.

MESSRS. TURNER BROTHERS have completed their magnificent four-story marble building on Nassau, Pine and Cedar streets, occupying the entire square from Pine to Cedar. This improvement cost about $800,000, and will produce a rental of $120,000. The Fourth National Bank has leased the main counting-room, corner of Pine and Nassau, and has just removed into it. Messrs. FISK BROTHERS, (D. C. & R. H.,) brokers in Government stocks, have taken a basement office under the Fourth National.

Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM was to-day restored to his seat at the Stock Exchange Board, by a unanimous vote—yeas, 192—a very full count. Mr. G. left his seat on the 14th August last, in consequence of his embarrassments as the broker of KETCHUM, SON & Co. These have since been settled up, and he now returns to active business again.

It is announced that, on the 10th inst., the assignees of CHARLES GRAHAM & Co. paid a cash dividend of 49½ per cent. on all claims against the estate. On the arrest of young KETCHUM, the Importers and Traders' Bank obtained from him upwards of $43,000, so that the Bank realizes over 60 ₩ cent. on the amount of its claim.

A new and important feature in insurance has been introduced by the National Express & Transportation Company, JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, of Richmond, President. This Company has effected arrangements with twelve insurance companies—most of them New-York companies—by which the contents of the money chests of the Express Company are insured against common carriers' risk. Policies have been taken out to the amount of $500,000 by each train. The risk, however, constantly repeats itself, and the amount additionally insured during the course of a year, must, of course, be immense. For the large additional security thus afforded, the National Express & Transportation Company make no extra charge. Its rates are the same as those charged by other companies.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-day, (Thursday,) at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Line, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, in:

April.	1866.	1865.
Eastern Division	$163,125 10	$159,658 04
Western Division	114,298 54	111,869 31
Total	$277,423 64	$271,527 35
Increase of 1866 over 1865		$5,896 29

Comparative earnings from Jan. 1 to April 30, inclusive, 1866 and 1865:

	1866.	1865.
Eastern Division	$656,978 72	$637,276 47
Western Division	460,332 08	446,527 19
Totals	$1,117 310 80	$1,083,803 66
Increase of 1866 over 1865		33,507 14

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 16, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 19 bbls. Ashes, 7,671 bbls. Flour, 191 bbls. and 580 bags Corn Meal, 7,433 bushels Wheat, 15,670 bushels Corn, 17,193 bushels Oats, 12,500 bushels Malt, 384 bbls. Pork, 175 pkgs. Cut Meats, 111 pkgs. Lard, 40 pkgs. Beef, and 365 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair request at $7@$7 12½ for Pots, and $14@$14 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock 787 bbls., including 752 bbls. Pots and 27 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is quiet at unchanged prices. We quote: Java at 25½c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 21c.@22c., Maracaibo at 19c.@20c., Laguayra at 18½c.@20c., Rio at 15½c.@20½c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in more demand and held with increasing firmness. Middlings are quoted at from 34c.@37c., chiefly within this range, ₩ lb. Sales since our last 2,650 bales, against receipts of 745 bales. Mr. WILLIAM P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *Scotia*, gives the following statement of the movements in Cotton since the 1st September last: Receipts at the ports in the United States, 1,614,000 bales; Exports to Great Britain, 1,076,000 bales; exports to France, 158,000 bales; exports to other foreign ports, 90,000 bales; total exports, 1,324,000 bales; stock on hand, 406,000 bales. Of which during the past week included in the above: Receipts at the ports, 28,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 28,000 bales; exports to France, 11,000 bales; exports to other foreign ports, 2,000 bales; total exports, 41,000 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,467
Receipts since May 1, 1866	13,009
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	234,[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	747,077
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	448,[illegible]
Estimated stock now here	160,000

DRY GOODS.—The Dry Goods Exchange Report to-day has been as follows:—*Jobbers' Prices:* Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 21c.; Appleton D, 19c.; Bedford, 15c. Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 35c.; Harris No. 1, 28c.; Harris No. 2, 21c.; Columbian A, 21c. Prints—Cocheco, 19c.; Lancaster, 18c.; Amoskeag, 15½c.; Wamsutta, 15c.; Empire, 19½c. Delaines—Pacific, 29½c.; Manchester, 21½c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 26c.; Hartford, 21½c. Selesias—Clinton, 20c.; Indian Orchard, 25½c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 24c.; Winthrop, 18c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request at lower and irregular prices. Sales since our last, 4,150 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 40@$8 30; very poor to choice Extra State at $8 20@$9 50, chiefly at $8 35@$8 85; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $9 20@$9 50 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 40	@$8 30
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	9 60	@14 00

Poor to very choice extra Missouri...10 60 @17 00

Southern Flour is quiet and depressed. Sales since our last, 500 bbls., in lots, at $10 55@$11 65 for poor to good, and $11 90@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers. Sales 370 bbls. Extra at $9 70@$14 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including Superfine at $5 25@$7 ₩ bbl; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $3 85@$4 for Western, $4 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, but at declining prices. Sales since our last, 71,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 75@$3; Amber do. (to arrive from Liverpool) at $2 61; do. do., here, at $2 55; Red Western (Winter) at $2 55; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 97@$2; and Chicago Spring at $1 80 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand, closing decidedly in favor of buyers. Sales since our last, 90,000 bushels at 75c.@80c. for unsound, and 80c.@84c., closing at 80c.@83c., in store and delivered, for sound mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Oats continue in request, including State, at 63c.@64c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 57c.@59c.; old Western at 58c.@61c. in store and delivered; new Western at 48c.@52c.; Canada at 60c.@61c. ₩ bushel; sales, 43,000 bushels. Nothing new in Rye, Barley, or Barley Malt.

HAY—North River bale is in demand and steady at 60c.@95c., for poor to choice, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand and firm, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ₩ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited demand yet steady, including New-Orleans, at 85c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@62½c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive including Spirits of Turpentine, at 95c.@98c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 75@$11 50 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate request, including Crude Whale, at $1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 50; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Red Oil at 82c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at $1 55@$1 60 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is quiet and heavy at 27c.@28c. for Crude, 42c.@44c. for Refined in bond, and 59c.@62c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and purchased, but at lower prices. Sales since our last 11,250 bbls., in lots, at $30 43@$30 81 for new Mess, closing at $30 62½ regular way; $29 50@$30 for one year old Mess; $27 25@ 50 for new Prime Mess; $24 50@$25 for new Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,500 bbls. new Mess, May, June, July and August delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $29 25@$31 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 12½c.@13½ for Shoulders and 17½c.@19c. for Hams; sales 650 pkgs. Bacon is dull and nominal, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@14½c.; Short Rib at 15½c.@15½c.; Long Ribbed, 15c.; Long Clear, 15½c.; Short Clear, 16c.@16½c., ₩ lb.; sales 136 boxes. Dressed Hogs are in demand at 13c.@13½c. ₩ lb. Lard is dull, to-day; sales 760 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@22½c., and small lots at 22½c., ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 650 bbls. Tierce Beef continues entirely nominal. Beef Hams are scarce and firm at $47@$48 ₩ bbl. Sales 125 bbls. Butter continues dull and heavy at 35c.@48c. for State, and 32c.@43c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is inactive at 10c.@20c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are less active and rather less buoyant. Sales since our last, 765 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@12½c.; and 950 boxes Havana, at 11c.@12c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at 13½c.@15½c. ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 63,000 lbs., at 21c.@22½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12c., and 44,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Nearly all the offerings at auction to-day, were withdrawn, only a few small lots having been disposed of. Prices are very firm, and the tendency is in favor of sellers.

WHISKY—Is quiet at $2 26@$2 27 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken by steamer, 35,000 bushels Corn at 3½d. ₩ bushel. For London, by steamer, 100 tons Oil Cake at 20s. ₩ ton.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF EXCISE.

Licenses Granted—Correspondence Between Messrs. Schultz and A. Oakey Hall.

At the opening of the session on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. MANIERRE asked that Counselor TRACY be instructed to report upon the propriety of permitting the transfer of licenses.

Mr. ACTON reported favorably upon five hundred applications for license, and the Board ordered that the licenses be granted.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Attorney BLISS read the following:

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1866.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, City and County of New-York:

SIR: An objection was taken yesterday against the Attorney of this Board appearing in Police Court on the part of the prosecution for violations of the Excise Law. Objection being made that no one is authorized to appear in criminal cases but yourself, or some one duly authorized by you, Justice LEDWITH stated that such appearances was the practice in five-sixths of the cases and allowed without objection.

In order to obviate such technical objections, I have the honor now to request that you will give such general authority to GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Attorney of the Board of Excise, as will enable him to appear on the part of the prosecution, in all prosecutions for violation of the Excise Laws in the Court of Special Sessions and the Police Courts; or, if you deem this too general, that you authorize him to appear in the following special cases: Jules Bonham, Andrew Ryan, Matthias Gaseweiler, Charles Albertson, Daniel Healey, Frederick Busch, Philip Reilley.

The authority to cover the complaints against them now pending at Jefferson Market Police Court, and also new complaints to be preferred against them for violation of the law on May 6, 1866.

Mr. BLISS will of course make to you any report, or take any action you may require, where he acts under authority from you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

NEW-YORK CITY, May 11, 1866.

SIR: Referring to your esteemed favor of May 11, (which, I perceive, has been duplicated by letter-press, and therefore needs no other reference,) I have the honor to answer that no prosecutions exclusively relating to public interests I have never known counsel to represent the District Attorney at Coroner's or magistrates' examinations. Such a course has often been countenanced where a complaint has a concurrent civil remedy, *e. g.*, where he has been defrauded by an accused, or has been individually injured in property or in reputation. I instance such cases as the Phenix Bank embezzlement, where I requested Mr. MCKEON, counsel for the bank, to represent the people; the libel case on complaint of A. T. STEWART, where I asked Ex-Judge HILTON to conduct the preliminary examination for the people, &c.; and such are undoubtedly the classes referred to by Mr. Justice LEDWITH, as quoted in your esteemed favor.

The prosecutions you refer to are exclusively public ones. The Excise act makes them so. And I do not feel at liberty to set a new precedent by delegating, in this instance, to other than my official associates, powers conferred upon me by the constitution and statutes. The Excise Act allows the Excise Board its particular kind of prosecution. It is very seldom that I countenance any appearance for the people before Coroners and Magistrates; first, because their action is only preliminary and is not final; secondly, because the cases involving difficult questions of law coming before them are very few; and even then their province is to adjudicate probable cause merely, and such appearance is never made except at request of Magistrates who have severally had long experience. If so requested by them in the class of prosecution referred to your favor, as in any other, I shall certainly take care that my office is represented and the public interest protected, either by myself or one of my assistants; and particularly so if difficult questions of law arise.

I have the honor to be, with assurances of great respect, your obedient servant, A. OAKEY HALL.

To JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, President of the Board of Excise.

NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, District Attorney:

SIR: Yours of the 11th, in reply to mine of same date, is received. I regret the decision at which you have arrived. Let me briefly call your attention to the facts in the case. A law is just going into operation which, if properly enforced, seems likely for the first time, in many years, to impose some constraint upon a great traffic which every one admits has been, when unrestrained, a frightful source of evil and crime. Heretofore those engaged in this traffic have been able through defects in the law and the aid of able counsel to nullify practically all law for their government. But the same counsel have, it is understood, now been obliged to advise their clients that the present law is constitutional, and must be obeyed in form at least. It was, however, to be expected, and a brief experience has shown such to be the case, that many will seek to avoid or secretly infringe it. When arrested they are necessarily brought before the Police Justices. Here they are represented by able and astute counsel who seek to pick flaws in the complaints, and adroitly create or suggest defects in the evidence. If the people and the law are to be left unrepresented, and the Justices are left unaided amid their mass of business to contend with counsel there is not only great danger but almost a certainty that no substantial justice will fail.

The rule you lay down in your letter may be proper as a general one. As to that, I express no opinion further than to say that it does seem to me quite desirable that the people should be represented in prosecutions, involving the successful execution of a law which is intended, not only to accomplish a great social reform, but to relieve more than two-thirds the burden of taxation as it is; that they should be represented by private counsel in case of a fraud upon a bank, or libel upon a merchant. The other criminals who appear before our Police Courts have no powerful associations behind them, no political power to wield, no prestige to derive from a long and successful defiance of the law; and as to them, the law may perhaps be safely left to take its chance unaided; but with the unlawful sale of liquor, the case is otherwise. Indeed, it is so strictly an exceptional one, that I can imagine no other can be compared with it. A great trade, long accustomed to disregard and defy the laws is banded together into a powerful association, and they seek to save from the penalties of the law all belonging to that trade. Do not the commonest dictates of prudence require that those who uphold and enforce the laws should be represented against them.

It was considerations such as these which led me to make the request I did, and which leads me now to regret the conclusion you have arrived at. I cannot but hope you will yet change your mind, and will see that for the present in all prosecutions, wherever brought for violations of the new Excise Law, the people are represented by some competent lawyer, either one of your own assistants or some one whom you may select. As the attorney of this Board could attend to the matter without additional expense, and as he, as the representative of the Board, would appear in a quasi-public character, I suggested him; but both he and the Board will be relieved if you will yourself take charge of the matter. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
President Board of Excise.

The correspondence was ordered on file, and the Board adjourned.

The Liquor Business.

Tuesday morning the Excise Board's Committee on Applications for License sat in Police Trial Chamber to hear those applicants to whom Captains BENNETT, HUTCHINGS, WARD, BOGART and WILSON, of the Twelfth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Police Precincts, had been unable to grant papers of recommendation. The returns of these five Police Precincts—embracing Harlem, a part of Yorkville, Manhattanville, Carmansville and the residue of the northern part of the island—exhibited a total of 317 liquor-dealers in all. [illegible]

[illegible] the Committee, The hearings of yesterday closed the work of New-York. To-day, being Police Trial day, the Committee will not sit. On Thursday they will hear several Brooklyn Precincts.

Treasurer MANIERRE's receipts yesterday were about $50,000.

Inspector BARTRAM has received 4,900 indorsed applications for licenses.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Vacancy in the Board of Coroners —More Offices to be Created.

The Board of Supervisors met Tuesday, Mr. SMITH in the chair.

Mr. ELY read a communication from the Board of Coroners, and offered the following resolution in connection therewith:

Whereas, A vacancy exists in the office of Coroner, occasioned by the death of Coroner COLLIN; and

Whereas, At the last election for Coroner, Dr. WILLIAM SCHIRMER received the next highest number of votes to Coroner COLLIN.

Resolved, That should Gov. FENTON determine it to be necessary to fill said vacancy before the next election, that His Excellency is hereby respectfully solicited to appoint Dr. SCHIRMER to fill that position.

The resolution was lost.

On nomination by the Mayor, EDWARD S. MALLOY was appointed a City Marshal.

A report of the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, in favor of appointing four additional attendants to the Court of General Sessions, at salaries of $1,000 each, was recommitted.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next, at 2 P. M.

Corporation Sale of Ferry Franchises.

By order of the Comptroller, the following ferry franchises, &c., were disposed of at public auction Tuesday morning:

Mr. CHARLES E. LOEW, Collector of City Revenue, officiated as auctioneer. The attendance at the sale was limited and the bidding confined to a very few persons.

The following prices were obtained:

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Cortlandt-street, New-York, to Jersey City, N. J., for a term of ten years from June 1, 1866, sold to the New-Jersey Railroad Company for $7,500 per annum. Now lets for $5,000 per annum.

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Forty-second-street, New-York, to Weehawken, N. J., for a term of ten years from November 1, 1866, sold for $330 per annum to the Weehawken Ferry Company. It now lets for $50.

The lease of the ferry to be established from the basin at the foot of Spring-street, North River, to any point on the Jersey shore that may be found practicable, for a term of years, from June 1, 1866, sold to WILLIAM J. PECK for $8,000 per annum. The lessee intends to establish a ferry to Hoboken, and also to continue running the present ferry from the same pier to Fort Lee.

Lease of pier foot of Stanton-street, East River, sold to Capt. KENT for $1,700 per annum.

Lease of lofts over Franklin Market sold to PETER MCKNIGHT for $1,625 per annum. They now rent for $250 per annum.

Reduction of Our Coast Squadrons.

In pursuance of orders received from the Navy Department, our coast squadrons, known respectively as the Atlantic and Gulf Squadrons, are being rapidly reduced. Within the past month no less than four vessels have been detached from the Gulf Squadron and ordered to various Northern ports to be laid up or sold, as may be deemed best. The vessels selected for removal are generally those which have seen the most active service, and before another month it is expected that more than half the vessels now doing duty in the above-mentioned squadrons will be laid up in ordinary or sold. A large sale of unserviceable war vessels will shortly take place at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to which a majority of the vessels to be laid up will be sent. While our home squadrons are being largely reduced, the Navy Department has steadily kept making increases to the squadrons assigned to duty in foreign waters, and even now our foreign fleets bear favorable comparison with those of the great naval Powers of Europe. There are now over thirty vessels fitting out for foreign service, a large number of them being intended for the South Pacific and Asiatic Squadrons.

Mercantile Library Election.

The election of officers of the Mercantile Library took place last evening. The whole vote polled was 1,917, of which ALLEN received 1,131, and VOORHIS 786. The following is the successful ticket complete:

For President, AARON C. ALLEN, with Lee & Co.; for Vice-President, A. Judson Stone, with Evans, Gardner & Co.; for Corresponding Secretary, Nathaniel D. White, with McGrath & Hunt; for Recording Secretary, George B. Emory, with Pacific Mail Steamship Company; for Treasurer, Samuel B. Lyon, with first National Bank; for Directors, Charles H. Patrick, with H. W. Johns; Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary Citizens' Savings Bank; William L. Baily, with George Palen & Co.; E. P. Norton, with United States Internal Revenue; George T. Arnoux, with A. E. Kent & Co.; John M. Collier, with Rice, Chase & Co.; Edward G. Maurin, with A. T. Stewart & Co.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE PISTOL.

JOHN H. BURLEY, who keeps a store at No. 427 Hudson-street, made complaint against PETER A. BURLEY, his son, 40 years of age, stating that he came into his store on Monday evening, and drawing a pistol loaded with patent ball cartridge, presented the same at his father's breast, and said, "Your life is in my hands, you ——; die," and immediately pulled the trigger. The cartridge fortunately failed to explode, when Mr. BURLEY caught hold of his son and took the weapon from him. As he did so PETER said, "I've missed you this time, but I'll have your life yet." Officer FLEMING, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, arrested the accused, and he was committed to answer in default of $1,500 bail. The prisoner said, "I am guilty; I don't deny it." He also stated that he was an ex-member of the Metropolitan Police force.

SUSPECTED THIEF.

Officer CROWN, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested CHARLES PIERCE under the following circumstances: He was patroling his post on the night of the 14th inst., and while passing through Prince-street he saw the prisoner in possession of a valise, and after following him for two or three blocks, he suspected him, from his movements, to be a thief. After reaching the Station-house the prisoner was searched, and a number of skeleton keys and a screw-driver were found in his possession. PIERCE was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

DELINQUENT CARMEN.

Officer FREEMAN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested JOHN GALLAGHER on a charge of driving a horse attached to a dirt-cart through the streets without any license. John Span, Roger Moon, Hugh Courtney, James Gallagher, William McClelland and Joseph Cravens were also arrested by the same officer for driving dirt-carts through the public streets without having the numbers of their license painted thereon, as the law requires. They were all fined $1 each.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THEFT OF A TRUCK.

A car-driver, named RICHARD LEWIS, was arrested, Tuesday, on a charge of having stolen a truck valued at $150, from FREDERICK DITMAN, of No. 41 White-street. On being arrested, LEWIS confessed the fact, but pleaded intoxication as an excuse. It was charged that he attempted to dispose of the truck to PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, No. 87 Baxter-street. Committed for trial.

A CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

JOHN ARCHER and JOHN AKON, both Chinamen, and residing at No. 14 Baxter-street, quarreled Tuesday afternoon. During the dispute, ARCHER drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the neck, inflicting a serious wound. Officer BURTON, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested ARCHER, and he was held for trial in default of $500 bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL FALL.—About 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, as a crowd of boys were engaged in playing around an excavation made for a new building in First-street, near Second-avenue, one of them named HENRY BECKER, aged 12 years, whose parents reside at No. 135 Third-street, fell over the bank and was instantly killed. The Seventeenth Precinct Police took charge of the body, and the Coroner was duly notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—About 12:30 o'clock, Tuesday, a horse attached to a wagon was left standing, unhitched, at the corner of Meserole and Ewen streets, E. D., and becoming alarmed ran off in the direction of Montrose-avenue. Mr. [illegible], owner of the horse, attempted to jump into the wagon while the horse was galloping furiously, but he missed his footing and was run over, sustaining injuries of a very serious nature. The horse was stopped at the corner of Montrose-avenue and Leonard-street, after the upsetting of the wagon, without further accident. Mr. [illegible] resides at No. 125 Forsyth-street, New-York. About 2:30 P. M., yesterday, while Officer McLAUGHLIN, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, was attempting to get out of a wagon, in Myrtle-avenue, E. D., the horse suddenly started, and he was thrown with great force on the pavement. The injuries sustained by the officer are of a serious nature, and he will probably lose the sight of one eye.

MORE INCENDIARISM.—Notwithstanding the fact that three incendiaries were caught by the Police last week, another case of arson occurred at an early hour Tuesday morning in the Eighteenth Ward. Shortly after midnight flames were found issuing from the cellar of the Eighteenth Ward House, kept by CONRAD PETERSON, and they spread so rapidly that Mr. PETERSON's family were obliged to [illegible] [illegible] The progress of the fire was [illegible] [illegible] Citizens' and Kings County [illegible] [illegible] Ward House is situated at the corner of [illegible] Bushwick-avenue and North Second-street, E. D.

[illegible] foot of North Ninth-street, E. D. Deceased was about five feet eight inches in height; was dressed in black pants, patched on both knees, black coat, vest and neck-tie, white over and blue undershirt, and cowhide boots. The unfortunate man was about 45 years of age, and had sandy hair and whiskers tinged with gray. His pockets were empty, and nothing about him indicated his identity.

NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held Tuesday evening, at which Mayor CLEVELAND sent in his annual message. The Mayor recommended immediate action for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city; he recommended for their serious consideration the enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on the Sabbath, in view of the fact that the city is becoming the resort of thousands of people from New-York on the Sabbath. The financial condition of the city he regards as exceedingly favorable, and states the indebtedness at $1,010,000. He recommends that provision should be made in the tax ordinance for the raising of money for the erection of a school-house, the increase of teachers' salaries, and the necessary expenses of the Board of Health. In view of the probable visitation of the cholera, the streets should be thoroughly cleaned, and the suggestion was made that the work might be done under the direction of the Board of Health; the Fire Department was highly complimented for its efficiency. He recommends the erection of another school-house, as the present buildings are overcrowded and hundreds of children are turned away. His Honor recommends the establishment of another ferry, to run somewhere about Fourteenth-street, New-York; he also considers the present rates of ferriage demanded as exorbitant, and that unless the rates are reduced, favors the establishment of new ferries, for which purpose capital would readily be furnished. He recommends that application be made to the Legislature for a release to the city of lands under water for the purpose of public docks and the accommodation of shipping. The erection of a public market, and the establishment of a City Park was recommended, and he suggests that a movement should be set on foot for the establishment of the county seat in Jersey City, and also calls attention to the necessity of the erection of a public hall. The message was ordered printed. Alderman DAVIS offered a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to make immediate application for an injunction to restrain the Police Commissioners of Jersey City from acting. Alderman GAFNEY stated that the matter would be brought before the Supreme Court by the Commissioners in June. The resolution was lost.

A SINGULAR DEPOSITORY FOR STOLEN MONEY.—Tuesday afternoon a servant girl, giving the name of HANNAH SPEAR, was arrested by Detective MCDONOUGH on suspicion of having stolen the sum of $25 from the house of her employer, B. H. SMITH, No. 288 South Fifth-street, Jersey City. It appears that Mrs. SMITH received the above amount of money from her husband on Monday night, and placed it in a bureau drawer, and yesterday it was found missing. Suspicion at once fell upon the girl, who had resided in the house but a few days, and the officer being called in, she was taken into custody. A pretty thorough search was instituted, including the garments the young woman had on, as well as her waterfall, without meeting with success. Finally a false bosom was examined, when the bills were found secreted within. The young woman was locked up to await examination.

A MAN THROWN OVERBOARD FROM A SHIP.—A man named JEREMIAH DONAVAN, a river junkman, residing at No. 86 Vandam-street, New-York, was thrown overboard from the ship *Charles Pendleton* Tuesday forenoon while lying in the stream near Jersey City. It appears that DONAVAN went on board of the ship to purchase old rope, when he alleges that the officer in charge accused him of having stolen rope from the vessel during the night before. The officer then seized DONAVAN and threw him overboard, when he managed to swim to his boat, in which he went ashore.

CAUGHT BY HIS OWN CONFESSION.—HECTOR MCMULLEN, keeper of a drinking saloon at the corner of Warren and Mercer streets, Jersey City, was taken before Justice TILDEN Tuesday, charged with having, on Sunday afternoon, stolen $25 from MICHAEL LOW, while in the saloon. The charge was not sustained, but during the examination MCMULLEN having admitted that he sold the complainant and others liquors on that day, Justice TILDEN fined him $20 for violating the State law regarding the sale of liquor on the Sabbath.

THE WAR OF RACES.

The Recent Riots at Memphis, Tenn.

From the Army and Navy Journal of May 19.

From an official source we have received the following detailed account of the recent disturbances at Memphis. It may be relied upon as a correct statement of the circumstances of the recent riot, of which only imperfect reports have thus far been presented to the public:

On the afternoon of the 1st of May, 1866, the Police endeavored to arrest some discharged colored soldiers, who were disorderly, in South Memphis, but were resisted and driven away. This called forth the whole Police force, which was joined by a large number of the lower classes, for the ostensible purpose of assisting in arresting the offenders of the law, but upon arriving at the scene of the disturbance a general onslaught was made upon the negroes, who compose the main portion of the inhabitants in that locality. The riotous proceedings continued to increase until a late hour in the evening, when the Mayor of the city addressed the following communication to Major-Gen. STONEMAN, commanding Department of Tennessee:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MEMPHIS, May 1, 1866.

To Maj.-Gen. Stoneman, Commanding, etc.:

There is an uneasiness in the public mind growing out of the occurrences of to-day which would be materially calmed if there was an assurance of military coöperation with the civil Police in suppressing all disturbances of the public peace. I should be happy to have it in my power to give this assurance at once. It would intimidate the lawless, and serve to allay the apprehensions of the orderly. I therefore request that you will order a force of say two hundred men, commanded by discreet officers, to be held ready to coöperate with the constabulary force of the city in case of any further continued lawlessness.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN PARK, Mayor.

To which the following reply was made:

Hon. John Park, Mayor of City of Memphis, Memphis, Tenn.:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, TENN., May 1, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of this instant. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the small force of Regular infantry stationed at this post—in all not more than one hundred and fifty strong—will be directed to hold itself in readiness to coöperate with the civil authorities of Memphis "in case of further continued lawlessness." This force is in camp in the Fort where you can communicate with the commanding officer in case you shall find that you need his assistance and support. I should prefer that the troops be called upon only in case of extreme necessity, of which you must be the judge.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(signed) GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

At the same time orders were sent to Capt. ALLYN, commanding a detachment of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Pickering, to be in readiness with his force, as occasion might require. The disorders continuing, and several parties having been killed and wounded, the troops were ordered out and the rioters dispersed. Though comparative quiet was restored, the public mind remained at an intense state of excitement, and occasional cases of shooting occurred through the remainder of the night and the day of the 2d. After midnight of the 2d various churches, school-houses and buildings which were used by the Freedmen's Bureau and negro population, and located in various parts of the city, were burned. Most of these buildings belonged to the United States Government, and one of them contained a considerable amount of clothing and stores for destitute whites and blacks, all of which was consumed.

On the 3d the indiscriminate firing continued, and, as is the case generally in like disturbances, inoffensive and innocent parties were killed and wounded. The excitement increased, and the apprehensions of the people were so little allayed that the following communication was addressed to Gen. STONEMAN during the afternoon:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 3, 1866.

Maj.-Gen. Stoneman, U. S. A., Commanding Department of Tennessee:

SIR: I am requested by the citizens composing a meeting held this morning at the Court-House, to lay before you the following resolutions, which passed unanimously, and to request from you your coöperation, in any measures that may be taken in pursuance thereof.

Respectfully,
(Signed) R. C. BRINKLEY.

Resolved, That the Mayor of the City and sheriff of the County, together with the Chairman of this meeting, (W. B. GREENLAW,) be authorized to summon a force of citizens, of sufficient numbers, to act in connection with the military, which shall constitute a patrol for the protection of the city, to serve such time as the Mayor, Sheriff and Chairman of this meeting shall direct.

Resolved, That the Chairman, (W. B. GREENLAW,) J. H. MCMAHON, S. P. WALKER and R. C. BRINKLEY, be requested to wait upon Gen. STONEMAN and inform him of the proceedings of this meeting.

W. B. GREENLAW, Chairman.

R. C. BRINKLEY, Secretary.

Upon receipt of which resolution the following orders were issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, TENN., May 3, 1866.

To the Mayor, City Council and all Civil Officers of the County of Shelby and City of Memphis:

GENTLEMEN: Circumstances compel the undersigned to interfere with the civil affairs of the City of Memphis.

It is forbidden for any person, without authority from these headquarters, to assemble together any posse, armed or unarmed, white or colored. This does not include the police force of the city, and will not so long as they can be relied upon as preservers of the peace.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

At the same time four companies of the Sixteenth United States Infantry were ordered (by telegraph) from Nashville on special train. During the night of the 3d the city was strongly patrolled, in anticipation that attempts would be made to carry out many threats of murder and incendiarism that had been made against the Freedmen's Bureau, Northern men, and the negroes. Nothing of a specially serious nature occurred, and on the evening of the 4th the four companies ordered from Nashville arrived, under command of Brevet-Major CHRISTOPHER, which had a most salutary effect towards the preservation of the public peace. Upon the restoration of order, a commission was ordered to investigate the disturbances, (a copy of the order is appended,) and the following communication addressed to the Mayor of the City of Memphis:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, TENN., May 5, 1866.

To His Honor John Park, Mayor of the City of Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: I have the honor to request information upon the following points:

1. What steps have been taken or are taken by the [illegible] authorities of the City of Memphis to apprehend and bring to trial and punishment the perpetrators of the outrages which have disgraced the City of Memphis during the past week, and what assurance can be given me that the murderers and incendiaries will be arrested and punished?

2. What steps or measures have been taken by the civil authorities or the citizens of Memphis to remunerate individuals and the United States Government for losses sustained and expenses incurred, caused by the recent riotous proceedings of the people of this city, and are you able to assure me that all claims for such losses and expenses will be promptly paid by the city?

3. Can and will you furnish me with a statement showing the sources from which the city derives its revenue—with the amount or amounts derivable from each source?

4. Are the city authorities able and competent to prohibit and prevent persons under whatever pretext from carrying and using arms? I am reliably informed that the City Recorder has assured the people of Memphis that they will not hereafter be prohibited from carrying and using fire-arms.

5. What security can you give me that the rights and privileges of the colored population of this city and surroundings shall be respected and protected, and what disposition has been made of the large number of negroes who have been arrested by the police during the last week?

I have to request that you will do me the favor to give me all the information possible, and such assurances as circumstances warrant, as future action will be based upon your reply to this communication.

In conclusion, I have to assure you, and through you the people of Memphis, that if they cannot govern themselves as a law-abiding and Christian community, that they will be governed, and that hereafter it will be my duty and privilege to see that there are no more riotous proceedings or conduct on the part of the whites or blacks, or City authorities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed) GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

ORDERS APPOINTING A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, TENN., May 5, 1866.
(Extract.)

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 30.—1. A Commission to consist of Brevet Brig.-Gen. B. E. RUNKLE; Capt. A. W. ALLYN, Sixteenth United States Infantry; Capt. J. W. COLBURN, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, and M. J. WRIGHT, Esq., of Memphis, Tenn., will assemble on the 7th inst., for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon all the facts connected with the recent occurrences and disorders in Memphis, Tenn., which began on the 1st of May, 1866.

The report of the Commission will embrace all the facts connected with the origin, progress and termination of the riotous proceedings, giving the names of those engaged, and the special acts of each as far as can be ascertained, the number and names of those killed and wounded, what property was destroyed, and the value thereof in each case, and who caused the destruction, and, in fact, a complete history of the transaction, it being highly important that the Government be correctly and fully informed upon the whole subject.

Capt. J. W. COLBURN will act as Recorder of the Commission, and will be furnished with one clerk to assist him in making up the records.

The Commission is authorized to send for such persons and papers as may be thought necessary, and to call upon the officers of the different staff departments for statements showing the expenditures on the part of the United States resulting from the aforementioned disorders. A copy of its proceedings will be furnished these headquarters from time to time as the circumstances are developed.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary rooms and facilities to carry out the provisions of the above order.

By command of Major-Gen. STONEMAN.
WM. L. PORTER, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

The Congressional Judiciary Committee on the Massachusetts Liquor Case.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* sends the following:

"The bill introduced into the House about the beginning of January by Mr. DAWES, and popularly known as the Massachusetts Liquor Case Bill, has been recently taken up and considered by the Judiciary Committee, and they have agreed to report in its place, whenever an opportunity is offered, a substitute of some length. It provides that the Force Bill of 1833 shall not apply to cases arising under the Internal Revenue Act. It further provides that in civil or criminal suits or proceedings, begun in any State Court against United States Internal Revenue officers, or persons acting under their authority, it shall be lawful for the defendant, at any time before trial, to petition for a removal of the case to the Circuit Court of the United States; and upon compliance with certain forms it shall be the duty of the Clerk of said Circuit Court to enter the case on his docket, and proceedings thereafter shall be as though the cause had been originally begun in that Court, and any further proceedings, trial or judgment therein, in the State Court, shall be wholly null and void. It is left discretionary with the Circuit Court to give precedence either to writs of error or to cases in which the Government is a party. It is also provided that if, upon the removal of any such suit or proceeding, it shall be made to appear to the said Circuit Court that no copy of the record and proceedings therein in the State Court can be obtained, it shall be lawful for said Circuit Court to allow and require the plaintiff to proceed *de novo*, and to file a declaration of his cause of action, and the parties may thereupon proceed as in action originally brought in said Circuit Court, and on failure of so proceeding judgment of *nolle prosequi* may be rendered against the plaintiff, with costs for the defendant. The 50th section of the Internal Revenue Act of 1864 is repealed; and it is provided that any case which may have been removed from the courts of any State under the 50th section to the Courts of the United States shall be remanded to the State Court from which it was so removed, with all the records relating to such case, unless the Justice of the Circuit Court, in which such suit or proceeding is pending, shall be of opinion that said case would be removable from the Court of the State to the Circuit Court under and by virtue of this act. And in all cases which may have been removed from any Court of any State, under and by virtue of said act, all attachments made and all bail or other security given, shall be and continue in full force and effect until final judgment and execution."

Scandalous Affair in a New-Orleans Theatre.

Correspondence of the Natchez Courier.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 28.

Those who visit the sacred Green Room, have been lately quite amused by a nice little affair that came off between two fair ones behind the scenes of one of our theatres. The matter has not appeared in our city papers, but these dreadful creatures, the know-every-things, have been whispering all the circumstances to all the world and his wife.

The St. Charles, our largest theatre, has been leased by Messrs. DEBAR and EDDY for a period of two years. The latter gentleman is so unpopular here, that, despite all the puffing the theatre has received, it has scarce paid expenses. Mr. EDDY's management has been very economical, for he has refused to extend to the other theatres of the city the usual courtesies exchanged, obliging those connected with them to pay as if they were strangers.

But to return to my story. A night or two ago Mrs. DE BAR invited Mme. ZAVISTOWSKI to come to her private box. When the first act of the play was nearly over that lady accordingly went to Mrs. DE BAR's box, at the door of which she waited, expecting to be joined in a moment by Mrs. DE BAR. Mr. EDDY passing, stopped and asked her who she was, and what she wanted, as strangers had no right there. She offered her explanation, to which he replied, "That Mrs. DE BAR had no right to invite any one." This remark was overheard by that lady, who immediately asserted her right as wife of one of the proprietors. Mr. EDDY was then joined, or rather reinforced, by Miss HENRIETTA IRVIN, who is said to exert the power of a Circe over the susceptible heart of EDDY. She encouraged him, adding that Mrs. DE BAR had no right there herself, upon which all the blood of all the Howards flew to the tongue and finger ends of Mrs. DE BAR, and the two Amazons had a regular fisticuff fight then and there. As in novels, virtue always triumphs, the lovely and virtuous HENRIETTA came off, by the assistance of the gallant EDDY, with flying colors; the discomfited and defeated Mrs. DE BAR being led or dragged from the scene by the heroic EDDY. Mme. ZAVISTOWSKI, who is a most respectable and respected lady, stood looking on in terror and amazement. Mr. DE BAR being out of town, this attack on his wife is the more cowardly.

Contracts Based upon Confederate Money Void.

From the Memphis Bulletin, May 6.

We learn that the business of the Supreme Court was finished yesterday. The case of HUMES, administrator of STONER, vs. WARD, &c., was decided in favor of the complainant. A good deal of interest has been felt in this case by persons who have been dealing in Confederate currency. STONER borrowed from WARD, in the early part of 1862, about $12,000 of Confederate currency, and gave his note for the amount to WARD, and, to secure the note, gave a deed in trust on the lot on which is the Senate House, on Jefferson-street. The debt fell due, and was not paid, and, therefore, the trustees advertised and were about to sell the house and lot. STONER being dead, the administrator filed a bill in chancery, to enjoin the sale, alleging that the note and deed in trust were void, for the reason that the consideration of the same was Confederate currency. The Court held that the note and trust deed were void, and ordered the same to be cancelled, and the trustees to be perpetually enjoined from attempting to sell the house and lot. The case was argued by Messrs. KORTRECHT and HUMES for the complainant, and by Messrs. A. H. TREZEVANT and HENRY G. SMITH for defendants.

The Court also decided that it is not necessary to the validity of writ and other process in judicial proceedings in the Courts of the State, that the Internal Revenue stamp prescribed by the act of Congress should be affixed to the writ or process; that the Government of the United States has not the constitutional power to require stamps to be affixed to process issued by the State Courts. The opinion was proposed and read by Judge ALVIN HAWKINS, and is spoken by the bar as marked with great learning and cogency of argument. The decision was made in the case of the Union Bank of Tennessee vs. VANDERVILLE. HENRY G. SMITH for the Bank, and A. L. KELLAR for the defendant.

A PHILANTHROPIST.—WENDELL PHILLIPS has an income of $40,000 a year. He sits under polished mahogany, eats off beautiful china and solid silver, and buries his slippers in the soft pile of velvet carpets fit for the parlor of a prince. He has never been known to deny himself for purposes of charity. If, during the war, he contributed to raise a regiment or support a soldier's family, we have yet to learn it. If he has made any donation from his abundant wealth to the fund for supporting the freedmen at the South, we stand ready to record the fact upon sufficient proof.

This book-worm philosopher and theoretic humanitarian muses panegyrics of labor in an atmosphere of dainties luxury, and composes eulogies upon poverty with all the surroundings of enormous affluence.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE COSTUME IN WHICH DAVIS WAS ARRESTED.—The Chicago *Republican*, edited by CHARLES A. DANA, who was Assistant Secretary of War at the time JEFF. DAVIS was captured, says of the toggery worn by the rebel chieftain upon that memorable occasion:

"When caught he was entirely enveloped in a large and ample spun-cotton cloak, belonging to his wife, which fell to his heels and was buttoned up to his neck in front, having its hood spread over his soft felt hat in an attempt to conceal his face. In [illegible] a woman, and that it was assumed in the hope that he might thus escape, there can be no question. The garment captured with him is safe, and will, we presume, be produced whenever it may be necessary to prove the circumstances of his capture."

NEGRO RIOT IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Salisbury *Old North State*, of a late date, says:

"We learn that a riot took place at Morganton, a few days ago, which resulted in the United States regular troops stationed there driving some returned negro soldiers from the town. The negroes who went off with Gen. STONEMAN at the time of his raid into Western North Carolina, and joined the Federal army, it seems, have been mustered out of service recently and have just returned to their old homes with lofty notions of their rights. They showed some fractiousness, it is said, at other places, but at Morganton it was resented by the soldiers who drove the negroes off."

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 343,900 feet of Government lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:

18,000 feet 1¼-inch oak.		20,000 feet 1½-inch ash.	
100,000 feet 2-inch oak.		14,000 feet 2-inch ash.	
100,000 feet 2½-inch oak.		20,000 feet 3-inch ash.	
12,500 feet 3-inch oak.		20,000 feet 4-inch ash.	
10,000 feet 3½-inch oak.		21,000 feet 1-inch pine.	
13,500 feet 4-inch oak.		2,500 feet ¾-inch pine.	
10,000 feet 5-inch oak.		24,000 feet ½-inch pine.	
10,000 feet 2-inch hickory.		21,000 feet ¼-inch pine.	
6,500 feet 3-inch hickory.		12,000 feet ½-inch poplar.	
14,000 feet 4-inch hickory.		15,000 feet 1-inch poplar.	

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel G. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids, should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed with the bidders full name, and give his Post-office address, indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Lumber," and directed to D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. of FRIDAY, May 18, 1866, for furnishing FRESH BEEF for the use of the U. S. troops stationed at Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, for one year, commencing the 3d of June, 1866.

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor in such quantities and times as may be required.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with two bonds in the sum of five thousand each.

(Names of guarantors.)"

Bidders themselves must be present at the opening of the proposals, and be fully prepared with their sureties to sign immediately the contract and bond. Evidence must be shown of the entire responsibility of each surety, two being required. *Any informality in the proposal will be the cause of its rejection*, and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it and the guarantors to the extreme penalty of the law.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the names given of two veritable and sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars. The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments will be made monthly in such funds as may be furnished by the Government, viz.: currency, checks on certificates of indebtedness or others.

Any other information desired by those proposing to bid will be furnished on application at this office.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Bt. Major C. S.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING NAVAL HOSPITAL AT PHILADELPHIA, PENN.—Proposals will be received at this office for the erection and construction (complete) of a Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

Plans and specifications of the proposed buildings can be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, No. 209 South 6th-st. Philadelphia, who will afford all bidders every information necessary to a full understanding of the requirements of the Department in the matter of the erection and construction of the hospital aforesaid.

Each proposal, to be considered, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, as to their competence and willingness to guarantee to the sum of thirty (30) per cent. of the whole amount of the proposal offered, that the bidder or bidders so guaranteed (should the contract be awarded to him or them) shall, within ten days of the acceptance of his or their bid, enter into contract with the Navy Department for the erection and construction of the hospital and its appurtenances, and carry through the same to completion, according to the terms of the bid and the plans and specifications above mentioned.

Proposals must state the shortest time required to complete the contract, with the understanding that between two or more bids of equal amount, the Department will give the preference to that naming the shortest time.

Payments for the work will be made monthly as it progresses, upon certificate of the architect, stating its amount and quality, and that the terms of the contract have been complied with; the Department reserving twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each certificate until the buildings are delivered into its hands, complete and ready for occupancy, according to the terms of the contract for the erection and construction of the Naval Hospital and its appurtenances, before mentioned.

All proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Naval Hospital at Philadelphia."

The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at the Navy Department, at noon of TUESDAY, May 22, 1866.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids not deemed by it satisfactory, or to the interests of the Government.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, No. 250 G-ST., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase from the United States of all the iron work for nineteen spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the rods, bolts, plates and dowels suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The iron is now stored at the works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

Additional bill of the iron and length of the spans may be obtained on application to this office.

Terms, cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for the Purchase of Iron."

F. J. CRILLY, Brev. Major and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

WRECK OF STEAMER COMMONWEALTH.—Written proposals are requested by the undersigned until the 26th of May inst., for the purchase of the wreck and materials of the steamer COMMONWEALTH, as they now lie sunken at the wharf at Groton, in Connecticut; and also proposals for the raising of such wreck and materials. Proposals for purchase must state the name and residence of the proposed purchaser, the price which is offered to pay, the terms of such payment, and sureties therefor. And proposals for raising such wreck and materials must, so far as compensation is concerned, be based upon a per centage of their proceeds, upon a sale to be made of them after being raised, and must state the name and residence of the person making the same, and the amount of such per centage. For further particulars, apply to M. R. SIMONS, Agent, Pier No. 13 North River. NEW-YORK, May 15, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, Park, until Monday, June 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building and completing a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville, near the High Bridge.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville," together with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be forty thousand dollars.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, 28th-st., near 5th-av.

Blank forms of bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 15, 1866.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE! REDUCED PRICES.

Owing to the large decline in upholstery goods, we have concluded to reduce the price of our stock of furniture 20 per cent. for the next thirty days.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

[illegible] SPRINGMEYER BROS., [illegible] No. 723 Broadway, [illegible] opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 30-st., corner of 14th-st.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

WELL & BRADSHOW, Nos. [illegible] Livingston-st., New-York, [illegible] superior facilities in manufacturing first-class furniture, [illegible] in the City. All purchasers are respectfully invited to call as above. Furniture of every kind always on hand, in full suites or otherwise.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, &c. [illegible] suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, No. [illegible] Bowery, [illegible] and can pay in installments if preferred.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled chamber suits and walnut bedroom suites in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

DESKS AND COUNTERS WANTED.—Good second, sitting and standing, counter, with drawers, and other office furniture. Address Box No. 1,201 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH SECRETARY washstand and bedstead combined. Apply to T. MANN, American Express Depot, No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York.

A CARPET WANTED FOR A ROOM about 12 by 15 feet. Address, with particulars, CARPET, Box No. 126 Times Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at the [illegible] Marble Works, No. 16 [illegible], New-York; mantles put up in the country. Call and see.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING [illegible] wholesale prices from a [illegible]

MARBLE [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1866.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Index to the Daily Times for 1865.

An Index to the NEW-YORK TIMES for the year 1865 is now for sale at the counter, price Five Dollars. The book contains twenty thousand references to the events mentioned during that period, each specifying the date, page and column of the paper in which it is to be found. It is handsomely printed, and bound in 8vo form, and contains 182 double-column pages.

Not only as an index to our own paper is this book of great value, but it is to a great degree an index to all first-class daily journals, so far as the dates of leading events are required; for all papers, especially since the wide use of the magnetic telegraph, publish the current news at the same hour. The book is also a very comprehensive "chronicle of events" for the year, a hundred times more full and minute than the chronicles usually published in newspapers.

Copies will be sent to any address on receipt of the price.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA TRAVIATA. The following artists will appear: Boschetti, Anastasia, Orlandini, Coletti, Barili. Conductor and Musical Director, Sig. Muzio.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CONNIE SOOGAH. Characters by Mr. Barney Williams, Mrs. Barney Williams, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Mr. Buell, Mr. C. Walcot, Miss Flynn.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK. Characters by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, E. Barry, W. H. Danvers, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Mrs. Chanfrau, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Miss Ione Burke, George Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, THE THREE GUARDSMEN. Cast including every member of the company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Miss ADAH ISAACS MENKEN as MAZEPPA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, FAUSTUS; or, THE DEMON OF THE DRACHENFELS, LOVE IN LIVERY and THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE FRENCH SPY, THE IRISH EMIGRANT and THE DUTCH STATUE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW. THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7½ o'clock: BENDITO; or, THE CHILDREN OF THE ZINGALI; INFANT DRUMMER, DWARFS, GIANTESS, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities; TAMING THE ELEPHANT, LES MISERABLES, OUR AFRICAN POLKA, &c., &c.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES and PETER PIPES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, CLARENCE; Mlle. DE BERG, the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting—SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MARBLE STATUES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Java* reached this port yesterday, with two days later advices from Europe. The outbreak of cholera among the German emigrants on board the Liverpool steamers was attracting much attention in that city, and precautionary measures had been taken against the spread of the disease. The German question was still threatening, and the prospect of a settlement was remote as ever. M. ROUHER made an important statement in the Corps Legislatif on the 3d inst., affirming the neutral position of France. Russia, it is said, threatens to interfere in case the existence of certain German princely families, with whom that Power is connected, should be endangered.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Veto Message was read and ordered to be printed and laid upon the table. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to fix the military peace establishment of the United States, which was referred to the Military Committee. It provides that the army shall consist of five artillery and six cavalry regiments now in service, thirty-seven regiments of infantry, and the professors and cadets of the Military Academy. Companies shall consist of sixty-four privates as a minimum, and eighty-two as a maximum, to be enlisted five years. A bill was passed repealing the act of the Thirty-seventh Congress in relation to passports. An amendment was agreed to limiting the issue of passports to citizens of the United States. A joint resolution suspending the collection of a direct tax in West Virginia was passed. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was next taken up.

In the House Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, reported a bill providing for the transportation of nitro-glycerine and petroleum. It forbids the transportation of nitro-glycerine on any vehicle used or employed in transporting passengers by land or water, between any foreign country and the United States, or from any point of the United States to another, under the penalty of a fine not exceeding $5,000. In case of death arising from a violation of the law, the persons offending may be convicted of murder and punished accordingly. Various reports from the Committee on Patents were presented. Consideration of the Tax Bill was resumed, and action taken on several sections. The House refused to concur in the amendment of the Senate to fix the place for holding the United States Circuit Court in the District of Virginia.

GENERAL NEWS.

A shop for preparing armor for ships by bending, planing and fitting large plates of iron, has been recently completed at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and furnished with the best machinery in the country. A reservoir of two hundred thousand gallons' capacity has been commenced at the yard, and will be completed this season, and the expense of that and other works to be performed by the civil engineer of the yard during the coming year will be $400,000.

No less than seven different Commissions are now, or soon will be, engaged in investigating the facts relative to the recent riots in Memphis. In addition to the Congressional Commission, and that created by Gen. STONEMAN's order, on which Gen. MARCUS J. WRIGHT was placed, the white citizens have organized one, the negroes another, the City Council another, and Gen. FISK, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Gen. HOWARD, have each ordered one.

A private letter received at San Francisco, and dated at Williams' Fork, Arizona, April 30, confirms the report of the massacre of the garrison at Fort Goodwin. The melancholy event occurred on the 20th of April, and of one hundred men in the fort only seven escaped. They belonged to the Third Battalion, Fourteenth Regiment, regulars. The Apaches carried off a large quantity of arms, ammunition and commissary stores.

Mr. JOHN D. CUMMINGS, one of the oldest newspaper publishers and editors in the country, died at his residence in Great Barrington, Mass., on the 1st inst., at the age of 80 years. Mr. CUMMINGS was formerly [illegible] of Albany, where he was prominently identified with the Press of that city. Thirty years since he removed to Great Barrington and established the Berkshire *Courier*, with which he continued to be connected until about two years since, when he retired on account of old age and declining health. He leaves a widow and a large family.

The Metropolitan Police bill for some time before the Legislature of Tennessee, and attended in its discussion with much excitement and bitterness of feeling, has passed both Houses, and the result is considered a crowning victory for the Union Party. The bill applies to the cities of Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga, and furnishes a great safeguard against such savage and murderous scenes as lately disgraced the State.

It is reported that Capt. FOX, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will soon leave for Europe in the iron-clad Monitor *Miantonomah*, for the purpose of personally presenting to the Emperor of Russia the resolution of Congress congratulating him on his escape from the hand of an assassin. It is generally believed in Europe that one of our Monitors cannot cross the Atlantic.

A new city slaughter-house has been erected at Bridgeport, near Chicago, intended for the entire slaughter work of the latter city. It is two hundred and seventy feet long, one hundred and seventy-five wide, and three stories high. It has a daily capacity for working off twelve hundred head of cattle, two thousand hogs and one thousand sheep.

A large meeting of citizens was recently held in Montgomery, Ala., to take action regarding the projected Central Railroad, to connect Montgomery with Decatur, Ala., and so secure direct railroad communication with the Northwest, *via* Nashville and Louisville. The meeting resolved to raise $1,000,000 in city bonds to aid the enterprise.

The Missouri Supreme Court has decided that Telegraph Companies are not responsible for errors in messages not repeated according to their blanks, unless willful neglect is shown. A suit to recover damages for substituting the word rail for sail, in an order to ship salt from New-York, has been decided in favor of the Telegraph Company.

A convention is to be held in Boston, on the 5th of June, to consider the problem of the training and reformation of vagrant children and juvenile criminals, the present condition of the orphan asylums, pauper schools and reformatories of the United States, and what additional means are needed to prevent and check vice among the young.

Eastern Massachusetts has lately had several destructive fires in its woodlands—one near Taunton originated in an attempt made by some boys to smoke a squirrel out of a hollow chesnut tree, and more than a thousand acres were burnt over. At Newton the Theological Seminary was burned, and the town narrowly escaped destruction.

Miss ANN ELIZA ALLEN, aged 18, and very pretty, committed suicide in Chicago on Sunday last by taking laudanum. She had previously made two attempts to accomplish her object, but was discovered in time to save her. Jealousy is said to have been the cause of the rash act.

An election is to be held in West Virginia on the 24th of this month, in which a vote is to be taken on an amendment to the State Constitution to exclude rebels from citizenship and from suffrage, unless they shall have volunteered into the military or naval service of the United States.

Dr. B. L. LAGO, assistant editor of the Atlanta *Era*, committed suicide at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, on the 13th inst., by taking morphine. Loss of property and disappointed love are the reasons assigned for the suicide.

All the Government property at Cairo has sold. This sale to a great extent disposes of Cairo as a military point, though necessity will compel the Government to retain a Commissary Department there.

Dr. BENJAMIN NEWLAND, recently on trial at New-Albany, Ind., for the murder of Prof. EVANS, whom he charged with seducing his daughter, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

The steamer *Rip Van Winkle* ran into a large tow-boat on Tuesday night, and stove herself so badly as to be unable to continue her trip. She was towed to the dock of the Athens and Schenectady Railroad.

There were three fires in New-Orleans Saturday night, in one of which twelve persons were burned to death, among whom was the proprietor of the building.

The farmers in Upper Georgia and North Alabama are plowing up their cotton crops and planting corn instead. Not more than one-fourth of the crop can be counted on in those regions.

Gov. HUMPHREYS, of Mississippi, has received a check for $5,000 from the ladies who managed the Baltimore Fair, and will soon receive $5,000 more as the share which has been allotted to that State.

The Red River country is in danger of overflow. Crops from Shreveport down, will probably prove a failure. There are no hopes of repairing the levees. Nine parishes are expected to be submerged.

A delegation of actors visited the House Ways and Means Committee on Tuesday to urge a reduction of the Internal Revenue tax upon their business.

Troops are being sent from Canada to the West Indies. The Thirtieth regiment, now in garrison at Montreal, will soon depart for Jamaica.

The people of Louisville are suffering under a car-drivers' strike; but the managers of the road are likely to survive the difficulty.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Police Courts yesterday the following cases were disposed of: WM. H. MARSH, an errand-boy, was held for examination on a charge of having stolen $884, in checks and United States Treasury notes, from his employer. ALBERT JAMES and GEO. WILLIAMS were held for trial on a charge of committing a burglary in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, the stolen property being found in their possession. JAMES BURNS and ALBERT MORGAN, were committed for trial on a charge of grand larceny, having been found in possession of the plunder. CORNELIUS NYALL was committed to answer the charge of having stolen a horse and wagon at the Fenian meeting on Tuesday.

A verdict of $1,000 was rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part III., Justice FOSTER presiding, against the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. The suit was brought by WILLIAM KROMER and others, to recover the value of a pair of horses, a wagon, harness, &c., alleged to have been destroyed by one of defendants' locomotives running over them, while they (the horses) were being driven across the Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, in October, 1865. The ground on which the verdict was obtained was negligence on the part of the engineer and brakemen employed by the Company. The case will be taken to the Appellate Court.

REINHART H. F. LIST, a butcher employed in Washington Market, was arrested yesterday by Officer WHITMAN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, on a charge of being one of the gang who knocked down and robbed Mr. JOHN H. HIGGINS, a cashier, in West Forty-third-street, on Saturday last. Two witnesses swore positively to his being one of the men, and he was remanded for examination by Justice CONNOLLY. He denies his guilt, and says he can prove an *alibi*.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cotton-packing establishment of Messrs. B. BLANCHARD & Co., situated at the corner of Sedgwick and Irving streets, Brooklyn. The fire was caused by the friction of one of the steam cotton packers. The loss on stock and machinery is estimated at $75,000; on the building at $12,000. The stock in the tobacco works of BUCHANAN & LYON was injured to the amount of $10,000.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, the Trustees of the College of the City of New-York voted to accept the site offered by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, being the ground on which the Crystal Palace once stood. The Board voted to extend the Summer vacation a fortnight, making it seven weeks instead of five, as of old, beginning on the next to the last Friday in July and terminating on the second Monday in September.

A grand mass meeting of the advocates of Temperance was held last evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The action of the authorities in the enforcement of the excise law was fully ratified. Addresses were delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Judge DALY, Hon. IRA BUCKMAN, Rev. THEODORE CUYLER, and others.

Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent for the Metropolitan Board of Health, accompanied by several policemen, made an official visit, yesterday morning, to the fat-boiling establishments in Thirty-ninth-street. The places which had not complied with the orders of the Board were given over to the Police.

A fire occurred in Greenwich-street, yesterday afternoon, which destroyed the buildings Nos. 363, 365 and 367. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

President ACTON having been ill yesterday, the Superintendent of Police took the responsibility of adjourning the usual Police trials one week, and Commissioner BERGEN reprimanded him severely for so doing.

At the close yesterday, Treasurer MANIERRE, of the Metropolitan Board of Excise, had received $272,150. Col. BARTRAM, Inspector of Excise, had received upward of five thousand indorsed applications for license.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge RUSSEL sentenced two robbers, GAFFNEY and DEVLIN, to the State Prison for ten years each. Several other prisoners were disposed of by being sent to State Prison and Penitentiary for shorter terms.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the case of Dr. HENRY OTTO CLAUS was continued. JAMES T. BRADY summed up for the prisoner, and Mr. G. S. BEDFORD, Jr., for the people. The jury remained out all night.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY on the body of an unknown man, who committed suicide in a restaurant on Saturday by swallowing laudanum. He was partially intoxicated at the time. Deceased was about 24 years of age.

WILLIAM RILEY, aged 14, fell from a dirt cart yesterday as he was driving through Greenwich-street, and one of the wheels passing over his neck caused instantaneous death.

The Deputy Health Officer reports that no deaths have occurred on board the hospital-ship since his last report. All are well on board the *Virginia* and *Illinois*.

The return game between the married and single members of the St. George Cricket Club was played yesterday at Hoboken, and resulted in favor of the bachelors by a score of 117 to 67.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday morning, a resolution was adopted looking to the introduction of the Metropolitan Police on Staten Island.

Three and a half millions of gold were shipped to Europe yesterday, chiefly on the *Scotia*. The price of gold was steady at 130½ ℔ cent. Government stocks a fraction easier on 5-20s of 1862. The Stock Exchange fairly active.

Breadstuffs were less sought after yesterday, closing decidedly in favor of buyers. Provisions were moderately active, but irregular in price. Groceries were in less request. Cotton was more freely dealt in. Freights were quiet.

A Breakdown.

Yesterday morning, just as the TIMES was ready for press, our steam engine gave out, and we were unable to print the last side of the paper. Our neighbors of the *Tribune* very generously gave us the use of one of their presses, and we managed, at a very late hour, to present the TIMES to its readers. We are this morning also under obligations to the *Tribune* for assistance, but to-morrow we shall probably have everything right. Subscribers will doubtless excuse delay under such "unavoidable circumstances."

The Colorado Veto.

The President's reasons for declining to sign the bill admitting Colorado as a State, are cogent and entitled to weight. Under a different aspect of public affairs, they would probably command universal assent. It certainly is most unjust and unreasonable that a community having at the outside 30,000 inhabitants—about *one-fourth* the number required for representation in the House of Representatives, should offset and nullify in the Senate the State of New-York and her four millions of people. The fact that other States have been admitted with no greater population, affords no justification. Admission under such circumstances certainly ought not to become a habit. It is by such practices that the influence of the large, wealthy, populous and powerful States in the affairs of the Government is utterly destroyed, and the whole control of the national policy passes into the hands of the new, thinly settled and adventurous communities of the far West.

The main reason for hurrying Colorado into the Union now is evidently a desire to secure her vote against the President's policy of restoration. It is not sufficient to justify the act in the view of any man who appreciates the responsibility of so important a step. Party emergencies have indeed played a very important part in the admission of new States heretofore, and will beyond all doubt continue to do so. But the country cannot afford to have the whole balance of political power changed, and put into the hands of small States, having few interests or feelings in common with the old and populous Commonwealths, in order to secure party triumphs, however important they may seem to be. The price to be paid is far too great.

We trust the two Houses of Congress will weigh carefully and dispassionately the reasons assigned by the President before they pass the bill in spite of his objections.

Mr. Stanton's Position.

The newspapers are raising a great hue and cry over Mr. STANTON's declaration, made in Cabinet meeting, that he is opposed to the Congressional Committee's plan of reconstruction and in favor of the general principles held on this subject by the President. The only reason for any surprise on this point lies in the extent to which Mr. STANTON's views had been misrepresented by parties eager to secure for their own schemes the *prestige* of his reputation.

Those familiar with the political history of the past three or four years are well aware that, from its very inception during Mr. LINCOLN's administration, Mr. STANTON favored what is now styled the President's plan of restoring the States lately in rebellion to their former relations to the Federal Government. Indeed, Mr. SEWARD and Mr. STANTON together were, unless we are misinformed, the first who suggested to President LINCOLN the appointment of ANDREW JOHNSON as Military or Provisional Governor of Tennessee, for the express purpose of taking the initial step towards carrying out this policy of Restoration. It was even then foreseen that whenever the war should end some plan must be adopted for setting in motion the wheels of Government in States where they had been arrested by the rebellion, and after a full and thorough examination it was decided that the agency of Provisional Governors was the best that could be devised. Mr. JOHNSON was possessed very thoroughly of the motives and general views which led to his appointment, and entered very heartily into them, as did also the President and his associates in the Government.

Mr. STANTON, since his connection with the Administration, has never been, in any strict sense, a *politician*. The overwhelming duties of his department have engrossed his time and attention, and, in his devotion to them, he has been more than willing to leave to others the general guidance of political affairs. But he has never hesitated to express his opinion that the policy of Restoration then adopted, and since then steadily and resolutely pursued by President JOHNSON, was the only one which could be carried into practical effect with any chance of positive and beneficent results. Mr. STANTON's splendid services and successes in carrying the country through the war very justly give to his opinions on all public questions very great weight with the country at large; and it has never been doubtful, at any time, that the President's views had his warm support.

The New Collector.

Collector SMYTHE entered upon the duties of his office at the Custom-house yesterday morning. He was welcomed in some very appropriate remarks by the acting Collector, Mr. CLINCH, and responded in simple but fit and proper terms. He gave the Deputies to understand that he should exact at their hands a rigid performance of their duties, and attentive courtesy toward those who might have business to transact with the office. In regard to politics, he stated that he was a Republican, a friend to the President and to the policy by which he was seeking the restoration of the Union, and he also shared the President's dislike of extremists on either side. He left them to draw their own inferences as to the course likely to be pursued.

The new Collector enters upon the duties of his office with the general confidence of the public and the best wishes of all. His opportunities for reform, in all departments of the large establishment intrusted to his charge, are very great, and will not, we are confident, be allowed to pass unimproved.

Views of John Minor Botts on Peace and Restoration.

We published on Monday morning a letter from JOHN M. BOTTS, on the best mode of restoring the States and people lately in rebellion to their proper relations to the Federal Government. Mr. BOTTS, as all the world knows, was in old times an ardent and zealous Whig, a devoted adherent of HENRY CLAY, a bitter and bold opponent of the Calhoun doctrine of State sovereignty, as well as of partisan Democracy, North and South, in every shape and form. He resisted the secession movement in Virginia though he was not friendly to the election of Mr. LINCOLN, nor did he assent to the principles of the Republican Party. Upon the outbreak of the war he assumed the attitude of a *neutral*, and he maintained it throughout the contest. He offered no opposition to either Government—accepting passively the acts of both the National and Confederate authorities, aiding neither, overrun in turn by both and holding a position which would entitle him to reclamations from that one which, in the end, might prove victorious. But it was always understood that he believed the rebellion to be utterly without justification, and held the rightful supremacy of the National Government to be unimpaired.

As a Union man, to this extent at least, Mr. BOTTS, therefore, has a claim to be heard on the subject of reconstruction; while his well-known frankness, ability and experience entitle his opinions to respectful consideration.

Mr. BOTTS objects to the "plan" reported by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, (1.) because it gives control of the State Governments for four years to the mass of the Southern people, rebels and all,—which will subject the Union men to their authority and extinguish the Union Party in those States; (2) because in disfranchising conspicuous rebels it limits its effect to military men of certain grades, and leaves untouched Southern politicians and their Northern sympathizers, who are still more guilty than Southern rebels themselves; (3) because it cannot receive the President's sanction nor be passed without it; and (4) because it is not likely to receive the sanction of any Southern State.

These objections are not without force. The last two, if well founded, would seem to be fatal. Unless the Committee and Congress are consciously and intentionally enacting a farce, it is hardly worth while to pass a law which is certain to prove a dead letter. They profess to be legislating for the restoration of the Southern States to their old relations to the Union,—for the readmission of their representatives to Congress. If with these professions they enact a law which secures by the terms it offers their prompt rejection, they are simply enacting a sham; they are mocking the judgment and confidence of the people, and render themselves obnoxious to a condemnation which they would not willingly incur. We think Mr. BOTTS is quite right in his views on this point. As we have more than once taken occasion to show, there is not the ghost of a chance that any Southern State will concede what is demanded, as the price of what is offered.

The objections urged on the score that the disfranchisement proposed is badly arranged and does not reach the proper parties, are entitled to weight, but how far they should modify the action of Congress just now, we are not prepared to say. We agree with Mr. BOTTS that very many at the North who sympathized with the rebellion, and gave it, by their writing, their speeches, their political action and their personal influence, all the aid in their power, are really more guilty and obnoxious than those who openly espoused it in the Southern States. They evinced quite as much hostility to the Government as the rebels themselves, and without even their excuses for it or incurring any of the perils which their action involved. We have far more respect for men who, trained in the Southern school of politics, identified from birth and in all their relations and interests with the institution of Slavery and, summoned by the action of their State Governments, staked life, fortune, position—everything they had on earth—in armed contest with the Federal Government, than we have for the men at the North who, following simply the promptings of party zeal or of personal advantage, hounded them on to the unequal strife. We would trust such men far sooner. They would be far more reliable in any post of public responsibility—for they have given the highest proof of devotion that men can give to any cause in which they may be engaged. Mr. BOTTS proposes that no person who was over 25 at the breaking out of the rebellion shall be capable of holding any office, under either the Federal or State Governments, for ten years, who cannot truly take the following oath:

"I, A B, do solemnly swear that I have not, since the 20th day of December, 1860—(the date of the ordinance of secession of South Carolina)—voluntarily taken up arms against the United States, *nor have I advised or encouraged others to do so*; that I have not sought or held office under the Confederate States Government, or of that of any State in rebellion, with a view in any manner to aid the rebellion; that *I have not said, written or done anything designed, or of a nature calculated, to alienate the affections or allegiance of the people of the United States*; nor have I otherwise given aid and comfort to the rebellion."

This would certainly exclude from office very many persons who have proved themselves unfit for its responsibilities, and whom the plan pending in Congress cannot reach; and in this respect is entitled to favorable consideration.

In our judgment, however, the [illegible] of the [illegible] and not to be [illegible] sions, punishments, conditions or requirements of any sort. We have no fear of the political power of the rebels, no matter what position may be assigned them in the affairs of the Government. They will never, hereafter, have half the power they held formerly in the councils of the nation. Their *prestige* is broken. Slavery, the great bond which gave them unity and strength before the war, is annihilated. They have now just as great a diversity of interests as the people of any other section, and whenever they are relieved from the outward pressure now put upon them, those diverse interests will create diversity of political action. Their leading politicians have been destroyed or deposed, and will never again exert their old influence over them. The Northern States are rapidly increasing in numbers, in wealth, in population, and in all the elements of political authority. The Democratic Party can never renew its old alliance with the South, unless the unwise action of the Union Party shall render such a coalition again possible; and any attempt on the part of any party, North or South, again to bring the safety, honor or credit of the National Government into peril, will annihilate the party by which it is made.

The apprehensions expressed of Southern power—the cries of alarm raised by the extremists of the day lest "rebels and Copperheads" should again control the Government—seem to us, therefore, utterly childish and absurd. If they are sincere they betray a miserable misconception of the elements of political power and the drift of political events. If they are affected for the accomplishment of party and personal ends, there is no language of reprobation too severe for those who thus sacrifice the interests of the nation to their narrow and vindictive schemes.

AMUSEMENTS.

"*La Juive*" is an exhaustive opera in more senses than one. It consumed the best inventive powers of the composer, and by its extreme length taxes the patience of an audience. Few works, however, are so thoroughly filled out. The greatest care has been bestowed on the partition. The orchestra is treated with consummate ability. It may be doubted if any subsequent composer has been more happy in the combinations thus presented. The choruses are varied and happily contrasted, while the separate parts allotted to the solo singers are filled with passionate purpose and clear melodic intention. Such a work should be prepared with unusual elaboration. This was not obviously the case last evening. The orchestra was somewhat unsteady, and the chorus, although well drilled, was occasionally scattered. These defects will disappear on the repetition of the work, which will be on Monday next. For the rest there was much to admire. Mme. GAZZANIGA, with her grand, earnest style, was heard to advantage as *Rachel*; indeed she is heard to advantage in everything she essays. Mlle. BOSHETTI sang the music of *Eudosia* in a clear and intelligent manner. Both ladies were fine in the second act. Signor MUSIANI created a favorable impression as *Eleazar*, but the pleasant memory of STIGELLI in this part was not disturbed by the performance. Signor ANTASIA sang his serenade very finely. Signor MILLERI was somewhat overweighted as the *Cardinal*, but displayed the moderation of an artist, and a perfect knowledge of the music.

The opera was received with favor by a fine and fashionable audience. On Friday evening, "L'Africaine."

CATHEDRAL MUSIC.—Dr. CUTLER's first lecture on the "Cathedrals of England," describing those venerable edifices and illustrating the sublime music performed therein with a choir of one hundred voices, took place at Irving Hall on Monday evening. The effect of the choral illustrations was most surprising. We doubt if anything equal to it has ever before been heard in this City. The precision, power and exquisite quality of the voices—boys and men—cannot be exaggerated. To hear such a choir is worth any sacrifice of time and money. We have had no pleasure so great this season as that which we derived from the superb performance of the pieces on Monday night. Dr. CUTLER will give the lecture once more this evening, and we urge our readers if they would have a positive sensation to be present. Mr. G. W. MORGAN is the organist.

CONNECTICUT.

The United States Senatorship.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, May 16.

The House balloted to-day for United States Senator with the following result: O. S. FERRY, 132; R. D. HUBBARD, 93; L. S. FOSTER, 7; THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, 1.

The Senate votes to-morrow.

The Recent Murder of Indians in Arizona—Further Contradiction of the Reported Massacre at Fort Goodwin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 16.

Advices received at the Military Headquarters from Arizona state that the recent murder of HUAVA YUMA, Chief of the Hualapi tribe, by a party of whites in revenge for a murder committed by vagrant Indians, is the cause of the taking up of arms by the Hualape tribe against the whites in Colorado Valley.

Arrived, ship *Star of the Union*, REED, from New-York.

Dispatches received at the military headquarters from Gen. MASON, dated April 30, say that the report of the massacre at Fort Goodwin is without foundation.

The steamer *America*, Capt. MERRY, sailed to-day for San Juan del Sur with $125,000 in treasure for New-York.

Arrived, ship *Cowper*, Percival, from Shields.

The steamer *Orizaba* has arrived from Columbia River with $106,000 in treasure.

Mining Stocks are weak: Ophir, $500; Imperial, 126; Yellow Jacket, 717; Hale & Norcross, 950; Belcher, 310; Chollar, 350; Crown Point, 1,200.

Steamboat Accidents on the Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Wednesday, May 16.

The steamer *Rip Van Winkle* ran into a large tow-boat last night, and stove herself so badly as to be unable to continue her trips. She was towed to the dock of the Athens and Schenectady Railroad, where she now lies.

The steamer *Naples*, while getting into her dock this morning, broke her wheel, and will be laid up for repairs for some time.

Important Decision on the Revenue Law.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, May 16.

Judge SMALLEY, in the United States District Court in session here, has ordered an indictment quashed against a party for making false income returns. He holds that the act of 1862 does not make this an indictable offence. The act of June 30, 1865, does, however, make the offence indictable, but all who made false returns, prior to that date escape under this decision.

Odd Fellows Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 16.

Past Grand Master JAMES B. NICHOLSON delivered an address on Oddfellowship, its origin, design and character, at the Academy of Music, this evening. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, now in session here, was in attendance at the lecture.

Cotton Destroyed by Lightning.

MOBILE, Wednesday, May 16.

Lightning struck the City Warehouse this afternoon, and set it on fire, destroying 500 bales of cotton.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, May 16.

BENJAMIN NEWLAND, of New-Albany, tried for the murder of EVANS, has been acquitted.

The Protestant Episcopal Council.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Wednesday, May 16.

The council of the Protestant Episcopal Church met at St. Paul's Church to-day, Bishop JOHNS presiding. Upward of one hundred members [illegible] ex-Confederate General W. N. PENDLETON is one of the ministers.

LOUISIANA.

Release of Senator Gwynn on Parole.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 16.

Senator GWYNN has arrived. He was released on parole without other conditions. He refused to take the oath or to leave the country. He is visiting his friends to-day.

The trial of GRUBER's murderer is progressing. There is a great crowd and much excitement.

WILMER, of Virginia, is the favorite candidate for Bishop to-day.

The Episcopal Convention at this city (New-Orleans) has organized.

The port quarantine establishment has been turned over to the State authorities.

Cotton, sales 13,000 bales; Low Middlings 32c.@34c.; 10 days' receipts 1,138 bales. Gold 130¼. Sterling Exchange 42. New-York Bank Checks ¼c. premium. The rest of the market is unaltered.

HAVANA.

Departure of Gen. Toombs for Europe—The Sugar Crop.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 16.

The steamer *Heroes*, from Havana on the 12th, is at quarantine.

Gen. DULIE had returned from the Isle of Pines, and was preparing to leave *via* New-York. His successor had already left Spain.

The fiscal budget for the years 1865 and 1866 exceeds for duties alone thirteen millions, a great advance over any previous year.

Gen. TOOMBS left Havana for Europe on the 10th.

The sugar crop for this year is estimated at half a million boxes. Freights were dull. The stock of sugar in Havana is heavy.

From Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, May 16.

The Governor has appointed Dr. LOUIS NAUMAN, of New-York City, Coroner, in place of Dr. EDWARD COLLIN, deceased.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad takes place at New-Haven to-day. From the report to be presented by the Directors we gather the following facts relative to the business and condition of the Company for the year ending March 31, 1866:

The result of the year's operations has been as follows:

Receipts for transportation	$1,982,212 72
Expenses of transportation	$1,349,723 47
Renewals of equipments	37,855 22
Loss in operating Canal Road	44,799 97
Coupons for the year	129,120 00
Total	$1,561,498 66
Leaving applicable to dividends	$420,714 06

The resources for the past year, and the disposal of the same, have been as follows:

Cash on hand April 1, 1865	$166,445 42
Materials	362,321 98
Proceeds of allotted stock	1,001,025 00
Earnings on transportation	632,489 25
Total	$2,162,281 65
Paid—Coupons for the year	$129,120 00
Loss by operating Canal Road	44,799 17
Dividend (July, 1865,) of 4 per cent	144,852 00
Materials for ensuing year	338,998 41
Reduction of accounts payable	82,411 55
Fractional shares on allotment	7,190 00
Equipment (locomotives, cars, &c.)	37,855 22
Schuyler fraud, paid judgments	970,002 70
Cash on hand April 1, 1866	407,051 80
Total	$2,162,281 65

A dividend was paid in July last, free of Government tax, of four per cent. on the stock then outstanding, ($3,621,300,) amounting to $144,852; and another is to be paid on the 18th of May, free of Government tax of five per cent., on the present full capital of $5,000,000, being $250,000. During the past year 7,916 passenger trains have passed over the road, carrying 1,849,915 passengers; about 70,000 new cross ties, 15,000 new wrought iron chairs, and 2,500 tons of new rails have been put down. The condition of the road and the affairs of the Company are considered very satisfactory.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, Long Island.

Yesterday a trot for a sweepstake of $300, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, came off on the Fashion Course. It was a private affair, and did not excite much interest, the attendance being very limited. We give the summary:

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Wednesday, May 16.—Sweepstake of $300, mile heats, best 3 in 5.

Owner named b. m., in harness	3	1	1	1
I. Woodruff named s. s. *Charley*, to wagon	1	2	3	2
A. Patterson named s. h. *Scramble*, to wagon	2	3	2	3

Time: 3:11½—3:00—3:06—3:01.

The Liquor Business.

At the close, yesterday, Treasurer MANIERRE, of the Metropolitan Board of Excise, had received $272,150 from about eleven hundred venders who have taken out license papers. Many of the recipients of licenses yesterday were from Brooklyn. On Tuesday Mr. MANIERRE drew a check for $124,000, to the order of Treasurer BERGEN, of the Metropolitan Police, and he hopes, in making his next weekly payment to Mr. BERGEN, to draw a check for more than a quarter of a million. Col. BARTRAM, Inspector of Excise, has received upward of five thousand indorsed applications for license. The Excise Board's Committee on Applications is to resume its sessions this morning and hear those liquor-dealers of the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-eighth (Brooklyn) Police Precincts whom Capts. SMITH, JACOBS and BROWN have been unable to recommend.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the building Nos. 363 and 365 Greenwich-street, occupied as the Empire box factory by JAS. MOORE. The flames originated from some shavings taking fire from the furnaces in the engine-room. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents the flames spread so rapidly that the adjoining building No. 367, occupied by CRAMER & KEMP as a match factory, was on fire, and soon after No. 187 Franklin-street, and the roofs of Nos. 185 and 183 were discovered to be in flames. When the flames were extinguished the greater part of Nos. 363 and 365, and 367 were destroyed, as were the two upper stories of No. 187 Franklin, and the upper stories of Nos. 185 and 183. The damage to the Empire Mills is about $7,000. Insured for $2,500 in the Brevoort and Albany City Insurance Companies. The loss sustained by CRAMER & KEMP is about $6,000; insured for $2,500 in the Equitable and Indemnity Companies, of Philadelphia. The buildings are owned by WM. KAIN, whose loss is $3,000; not insured. Nos. 185 and 187 Franklin-street were occupied by seven or eight families, who have sustained considerable loss in furniture by water and removal; no insurance. The damage to premises is about $2,000. No. 183 is occupied by LOUIS FINK and WM. ASHMORE. Loss by water $1,000; not insured. Building owned by JOHN WOLF, whose loss is $800. Some other slight losses were occasioned by the fire.

THE STEAMSHIP NAPOLEON III.—The officers of the Transatlantic Steamship Company's elegant steamship *Napoleon III.* gave a dinner and ball on board their vessel last evening to a number of invited guests. The ship was elegantly decorated with flags of all nations, and had been placed in holiday trim in every respect. This vessel was built in France, and is universally admired by all who have visited her. A select company of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance yesterday to participate in the festivities. The officers of the ship, dressed in uniform, awaited their guests at the gangway, and delighted in showing them the beauties of the craft which they have the honor to command. Among the distinguished persons present was the French Consul, M. GAULDREE BOILLEAU; the Count and Countess DE TAVERNEY, the commandants of the French war-vessels *du D'Estaing* and *du Lutin*, Collector SMYTHE, Judges PIERREPONT and ROOSEVELT, CYRUS W. FIELD, M. PAUL, French Consul at Richmond, and numerous others. A galaxy of beautiful ladies lent additional attraction to the occasion. An elegant dinner having been amply discussed, the guests devoted their attention to dancing. A fine band was present, and the whole affair was elegant in every respect.

CHARITABLE EXHIBITION AT THE SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—At MINER & SOMERVILLE's art gallery, No. 845 Broadway, there is now on exhibition the fine painting by WM. BRADFORD, "Crushed by Icebergs." By permission of the artist, the lady patrons of the "Home for the Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans," will continue the exhibition for the benefit of that institution for two weeks. Those who wish to see a beautiful work of art and at the same time aid a charity which appeals strongly to the public for support, should visit the pleasant gallery above-named.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. No Civil Calendar. *Part II.*—Nos. 2461, 1160, 260, 26, 1216, 760, 42, 1222, 942, 1466, 1212, 968, 1282, 1298, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1296, 1276, 790. *Part III.*—Nos. 495, 253, 1061, 645, 913, 861, 997, 695, 697, 903, 835, 1471, 821, 318, 671, 79, 311, 723, 813, 157.

SPECIAL TERM—Demurrers—Nos. 25, 28, 4. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 164, 220, 167, 169, 217, 181, 185, 188, 190, 121, 193, 196, 158, 148, 151, 199.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Held by Justice BARBOUR. Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1273, 871, 1799, 2169, 1977, 2177, 2291, 2293, 2365, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307. *Part II.*—Held by Justice McCUNN. Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1328, 1330, 1324, 1478, 1384, 2698, 2062, 2584, 2904, 1966, 2486, 1396, 1814, 2118, 1442.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Held by Judge BRADY. Court opens at 11 A. M. Nos. [illegible] 1861, 102, 1573, 1575, 1576, [illegible] 1474, 1578. *Part II.*—Held by Judge CARDOZO.—Nos. [illegible]

WASHINGTON NEWS.

President Johnson's Veto of the Colorado Bill.

Bill to Place the Army on a Peace Footing.

The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

The House on the Transportation of Nitro-Glycerine.

Continuation of the Debate on the Tax Bill.

Defeat in the House of the Tax on Spirits.

Circular on the Redemption of National Currency.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 16.

VETO OF THE COLORADO BILL BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The following is the President's veto message of the Colorado Bill:

To the Senate of the United States:

I return to the Senate, in which House it originated, the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress entitled "An Act for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union," with my objections to its becoming a law at this time.

First—From the best information which I have been able to obtain, I do not consider the establishment of a State Government at present necessary for the welfare of the people in Colorado. Under the existing Territorial Government all the rights, privileges and interests of the citizens are protected and secured. The qualified voters choose their own Legislatures and their own local officers, and are represented in Congress by a delegate of their own selection. They make and execute their own municipal laws, subject only to revision by Congress, an authority not likely to be exercised unless in extreme or extraordinary cases. The population is small; some estimate it as low as twenty-five thousand, while the advocates of the bill reckon the number at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand. The people are principally recent settlers, many of whom are understood to be ready for removal to other mining districts beyond the limit of the Territory, if circumstances shall render them more inviting. Such a population cannot but find relief from excessive taxation if the Territorial system which devolves the expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments upon the United States is for the present continued. They cannot but find the security of person and property increased by their reliance upon the National Executive power for the maintenance of law and order, against the disturbances necessarily incident to all newly organized communities.

Second—It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens of Colorado desire, or are prepared for an exchange of a Territorial for a State Government. In September, 1864, under the authority of Congress, an election was lawfully appointed and held for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people. Upon this particular question 6,192 votes were cast, and of this number a majority of 3,152 was given against the proposed change. In September, 1865, without any legal authority, the question was again presented to the people of the Territory, with a view of obtaining a reconsideration of the result of the election held in compliance with the act of Congress, approved March 21, 1864. At this second election 5,905 votes were polled, and a small majority of 155 was given in favor of a State organization. It does not seem to me entirely safe to receive this last mentioned result, so irregularly obtained, to outweigh the one which had been legally obtained in the first election. Regularity and conformity to law are essential to the preservation of order and stable government, and should, as far as practicable, always be observed in the formation of new States.

Third—The admission of Colorado at this time as a State into the Union appears to me incompatible with the public interests of the country. While it is desirable that Territories when sufficiently matured should be organized as States, yet the spirit of the Constitution seems to require that there should be an approximation towards equality among the several States comprising the Union. No State can have less or more than two Senators in Congress. The largest State has a population of four millions; several of the States have a population exceeding two millions, and many others have a population exceeding one million. If this bill should become a law, the people of Colorado, thirty thousand in number, would have in the House of Representatives one member, while New-York, with a population of four millions, has but thirty-one. Colorado would have in the Electoral College three votes, while New-York has only thirty-three. Colorado would have in the Senate two votes, while New-York has no more. Inequalities of this character have already occurred, but it is believed none have happened where the inequality was so great.

When such inequality has been allowed Congress is supposed to have permitted it on the grounds of some high public necessity, and under circumstances which promised that it would rapidly disappear through the growth and development of the newly admitted State. Thus in regard to the several States in what was formerly called the "Northwest Territory," lying east of the Mississippi. Their rapid advance in population rendered it certain that States admitted with only one or two representatives in Congress would in a very short period be entitled to a great increase of representation. So when California was admitted on the ground of commercial and political exigencies it was well foreseen that that State was destined rapidly to become a great, prosperous and important mining and commercial community.

In regard to Colorado, I am not aware that any national exigency, either of a political or commercial nature, requires a departure from the law of equality which has been so generally adhered to in our history.

If information submitted in connection with this bill is reliable, Colorado, instead of increasing, has declined in population. At an election for members of a Territorial Legislature, held in 1861, 10,580 votes were cast. At the election before mentioned, in 1864, the number of votes cast was 6,192; while at the irregular election held in 1865, which is assumed as a basis for legislative action at this time, the aggregate of the votes was 5,905.

Sincerely anxious for the welfare and prosperity of every Territory and State, as well as for the prosperity and welfare of the whole Union, I regret this apparent decline of population in Colorado; but it is manifest that it is due to emigration which is going on from that Territory into other regions within the United States, which either are in fact or are believed by the inhabitants of Colorado to be richer in mineral wealth and agricultural resources. If, however, Colorado has not really declined in population, another census or another election, under the authority of Congress, would place the question beyond doubt, and cause but little delay in the ultimate admission of the Territory as a State, if desired by the people. The tenor of these objections furnishes the reply which may be expected to an argument in favor of the measure derived from the Enabling Act, which was passed by Congress on the 21st day of March, 1864. Although Congress then supposed that the condition of the Territory was such as to warrant its admission as a State, the result of two years' experience shows that every reason which existed for the institution of a Territorial instead of a State Government in Colorado, at its first organization, still continues in force. The condition of the Union at the present time, is calculated to inspire caution in regard to the admission of new States. Eleven of the old States have been for some time, and still remain, unrepresented in Congress. It is a common interest of all the States, as well those represented as those unrepresented, that the integrity and harmony of the Union should be restored as completely as possible, so that all those who are expected to bear the burdens of the Federal Government shall be consulted concerning the admission of new States; and that in the meantime no new State shall be prematurely and unnecessarily admitted to a participation in the political power which the Federal Government [illegible]

...tional States or section, but for the common safety, welfare and happiness of the whole country.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1866.

TAX ON SPIRITS.

The defeat in the House, to-day, of the attempt to raise the general distillers' license and the reduction of the license rate on small distillers indicates that the House will not sustain the more stringent bill reported by the Committee for the Regulation of Distillers, which is in great part the same as reported by the Revenue Commission, in fact there is every indication that the House will leave the Spirit law pretty much as it is at present. This effectually knocks out the bottom of the estimates which Mr. Comptroller CLARK and some others have indulged in respect to the large amount of revenue which the Government is likely to receive from distilled spirits during the next fiscal year.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

There is a delegation here from New-York and elsewhere, representing the tobacco interest, watching, with a good deal of anxiety, the bill as reported by the Committee, and also the amendment offered by Mr. SCHENCK. The opinions expressed by the representatives of the tobacco interest are very discordant, no two of them seem to agree on any proposition.

AN ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The bill to appoint an additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy is for the purpose of allowing another officer of that grade to be appointed for that Department while Capt. Fox is absent in Europe. He will cross the ocean in the iron-clad monitor *Miantonomah* for the purpose of personally presenting to the Emperor of Russia the resolutions of Congress congratulating him on his escape from the hand of an assassin. He will also report upon the present condition of the principal navies of Europe. It is generally believed in Europe that one of our monitors cannot cross the Atlantic, but the incredulous will soon have a demonstration of the fact. The *Miantonomah* is at Halifax awaiting the arrival of Capt. Fox.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Official news from the Mexican Government, dated at El Paso, up to the 20th ult., have been received by Señor ROMERO. President JUAREZ had not been able to go to Chihuahua in consequence of sickness, but he was making preparations to leave for that city.

News received at El Paso from Chihuahua was to the effect that Commander BILLOT, the French officer in command at Durango, had been defeated by the Mexican Generals VIIZCA and NARANGO.

PORTO RICO HARBOR REGULATIONS.

The Department of State has received advices from the Vice-Consul of the United States at San Juan, Porto Rico, under date of March 25, relative to an order dated March 20, from the Captain-General of the Island of Porto Rico, wherein it is stated that vessels shall be permitted as heretofore to come in at any hour during the night, but not to leave the harbor. At Ponce, or any other port of Porto Rico where exist mounted batteries, no vessel, either national or foreign, excepting steamers, mail or coastwise vessels, will be allowed until further orders to come in during the night. Spanish men-of-war only will be admitted to enter the harbor after having been duly recognized by means of private signals.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE MEMPHIS.

The names of the House Committee appointed to proceed to Memphis to examine into the facts connected with the late riots there, are Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, and SHANKLIN, of Kentucky. The two gentlemen last named were appointed in the place of Messrs. BOUTWELL and LE BLOND, who declined. They leave to-morrow morning for Memphis, accompanied by Mr. BUXTON, Assistant Doorkeeper of the House, and Mr. FRANCIS H. SMITH, the House phonographer.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Gov. CUMMINGS, of Colorado, *ex-officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has arrived in this city, and reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that perfect quiet has once more been restored on the plains along the old emigration route. The Commissioners on the part of the United States are about entering into negotiations with the upper tribes of Cheyennes about Fort Laramie.

FAMINE IN THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

The United States Consul at Santiago, Cape Verde Islands, writes to the Department of State, under date of April 13, that in consequence of the continued state of famine in these islands, the Portuguese Government has decreed the entrance, in that archipelago, free of duty, of corn, meal, rice, beans, dried and salted meats, and lard, until the end of the present year.

POST-OFFICES REOPENED.

The Postmaster-General has during the last month ordered Post-offices to be reopened as follows: In Virginia, 43; North Carolina, 50; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 28; West Virginia, 5; Georgia, 16; Mississippi, 51; Alabama, 14; Louisiana, 16; Arkansas, 9; Texas, 57. Total, 286.

DISAPPEARANCE OF PAYMASTER PHILBRICK.

Assistant Paymaster J. J. PHILBRICK, of the United States Navy, arrived in New-York on the United States steamer *Massachusetts* on the 24th of April, since which time nothing has been heard of him at the Navy Department, and fears are entertained of his safety.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STAY LAW.

Your special correspondent at Charleston telegraphs that the South Carolina Stay Law was decided to be unconstitutional by the Court of Errors at Columbia to-day.

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

Our Consul at Liverpool, under date of May 2, reports that there was no cholera in that city.

THE REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The following copy of a letter from the United States Treasurer explains itself:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, May 16, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant has just been received. You ask to what extent is the Government liable for the redemption of the notes of the National Banks. I answer to the full nominal face value of every note issued by the Comptroller of the currency to a bank, and by the banks put in circulation. You ask, should the bank deposit with the United States Treasurer to secure the circulating notes with the banks depositing them be inadequate to the redemption of the notes of the bank, by reason of the decline of the securities deposited, is the Government bound to redeem the notes at par? The forty-seventh section of the National Currency Act not only gives the right to forfeit all the securities held, but for any deficiency the Government has a first and paramount lien upon all the assets of a defaulting bank. I therefore answer this question affirmatively. You ask again, could the absolute failure of a national bank impair the value of the circulating notes of the bank making such failure? I answer no. On the contrary the notes of a national bank that has failed are rather better than those of a bank in good standing, if away from the business marts or commercial centres of the country, for the reason that the Treasurer of the United States becomes the cashier of such defaulting bank, and will, through his assistants and all other Government officers, redeem such circulation. You ask, fourth, are the notes of the United States Treasury, beyond the fact of their being legal-tenders, a greater security to the holders than the currency of the National Banks. The United States legal-tender notes afford no greater security to the holder than the notes of National Banks. The only real difference between the two is that while the latter are only a legal-tender from and to the Government, the former are such legal-tender from and to all parties, whether municipalities, corporations or individuals. Very respectfully, yours,

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer U. S.

R. C. DANIEL, Esq., Merchants' National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.

DEPOSITS OF GOVERNMENT MONEY.

In answer to a letter from the Cashier of the First National Bank, Lancaster, Penn., the Comptroller of the Treasury writes as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 10, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 9th instant is received. In reply, I have to state that I consider depositing money by national banks with private bankers, bearing interest and payable on call, a violation of the twenty-ninth section of the Currency Act, when such deposit exceeds one-tenth part of the capital of the bank making such deposit.

Very respectfully yours,
F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

A CUSTOMS CIRCULAR.

The following circular to Collectors of Customs on the Northern, Northwestern and Northeastern frontiers of the United States has been issued from the Treasury Department:

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1866.

[illegible]

above-named provinces that are unaccompanied by invoices or consular certificates of their value, does not exceed $200, when you are satisfied that the absence of invoices or consular certificates is not the result of fraud, and that needless or disproportionate expense and annoyance would be incurred in obtaining them. As this is a very important duty involving the security of the public revenue and the freedom of trade from useless and extraordinary restrictions, the special attention of collectors is called to the necessity of the utmost care in carrying this regulation into effect, so as not to extend its operations beyond the precise limitations and conditions prescribed.

(Signed,) H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Wednesday, May 16.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

After the reading of the journal, the Chair laid before the Senate the Veto Message of the President on the Colorado Bill, which was read by the Chief Clerk.

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. FOSTER (in the chair) said the question is upon the reconsideration of the bill. Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President notwithstanding?

Mr. WADE—I move that the message be printed, and referred with the bill to the Committee.

Mr. SUMNER—Is that the proper way?

Mr. FESSENDEN—No, I do not think it is.

Mr. WADE—If that is unusual, and perhaps it is, I will move that it be printed and ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. SUMNER—Mr. President——

The CHAIR—The motion to lay upon the table is not debatable.

Mr. SUMNER—The motion to print is surely debatable. I merely wish to ask why we should not dispose of it at once.

Mr. HENDRICKS—I would like to modify the motion of the Senator from Ohio, (WADE,) and move that it be made the special order of business for some particular day and hour.

The CHAIR—The motion to lay on the table supersedes that motion, and is not amendable. The motion is that the message and bill be printed and laid on the table.

The question was taken *viva voce*. The Chair decided that the nays had it. A division was called for, and 17 voted in the affirmative. The nays gave it up without a count. The Chair announced that the motion to print and lay on the table prevailed.

A SITE FOR THE IRON-CLADS.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution for the appointment of a Board to examine the site for a fresh-water basin for the iron-clad navy at Portland, Me.

Mr. FOSTER moved to add "and New-London, Conn.," after "Portland, Me."

Mr. BIDDLE moved to include Newcastle, Del., among the sites to be examined.

Mr. JOHNSON wished Annapolis, Md., to be examined also; but he would not offer an amendment to that effect. He would offer an independent proposition at some other time.

The amendment of Mr. RIDDLE was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to so amend the resolution as to designate no particular place, but leave the Board free to choose the best point.

Mr. McDOUGALL believed Tappan Bay, sixteen miles from New-York, was the best place for the purpose named. He favored the motion of Mr. HENDRICKS.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he knew nothing on the subject; did not pretend to know. He wished an investigation; that was all. The Secretary of the Navy would listen to no proposition that did not favor League Island.

Mr. GRIMES said the Secretary of the Navy had no authority to appoint a Board to examine Portland, for the failure to do which, Mr. FESSENDEN had censured him. As to the charge that the Secretary of the Navy would listen to nothing not connected with League Island, he asked if the Secretary had intimated anything of the kind to Mr. FESSENDEN.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Secretary of the Navy had not told him so; but he (FESSENDEN) had received a letter from a gentleman to whom he had said so.

Further discussion on this subject was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Mr. STEWART offered a bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

AN ARMY BILL.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to fix the military peace establishment of the United States, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Section 1. Provides that the military peace establishment shall consist of the five artillery and the six cavalry regiments now in service, forty-seven regiments of infantry, the Professors and Cadets of the Military Academy, and other forces to be provided by this Act, to be known as the Army of the United States.

SEC. 2. Gives the First, Second, Third and Fourth Artillery Regiments the same organization as the Fifth; abolishes the grade of Company Commissary Sergeant in cavalry. Each cavalry regiment to have a Veterinary Surgeon at $100 per month, and but one Hospital Steward; Adjutants, Quartermasters and Commissaries of Cavalry and Artillery to be extra Lieutenants, selected from First and Second Lieutenants; the infantry regiments to be of ten companies each; twenty-seven to be formed by adding five companies to each of the battalions of the three battalion regiments now in service; the first ten regiments to be retained with their present organization, and the organization of the others to conform thereto; original vacancies in the additional companies to be selected from officers and soldiers of volunteers who have served two years, and been distinguished for capacity and good conduct; appointments to be distributed among the States in proportion to the number of troops furnished.

SEC. 3. Prescribes the organization of the infantry in detail; adds one Regimental Commissary and one Company Quartermaster-Sergeant; each company to have sixty-four privates, to be increased to eighty two at the President's discretion; enlistments to be for five years; Adjutants, Quartermasters and Commissaries to be extra Lieutenants.

SEC. 4. Gives each regiment a band, one hospital steward, and one ordnance-sergeant for each military post, and the same number of post chaplains as now prescribed by law; authorizes the President to appoint a Superintendent for each national cemetery, to be selected from non-commissioned officers who have received certificates of merit for services during the war.

SEC. 5. Authorizes the President to employ a force of Indians, not exceeding one thousand, on the frontier, to act as scouts, to have the pay and allowances of cavalry soldiers, and to be discharged when no longer required, or at the discretion of the Department Commander.

SEC. 6. Authorizes one General, one Lieutenant-General, five Major-Generals and ten Brigadier-Generals, with the same staff officers as now provided by law.

SEC. 7. Continues the Adjutant-General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Ordnance Departments, and the Engineer Corps, and the Inspectors-General and Assistant Inspectors-General, with the same number and grades of officers; organizes a Bureau of Military Justice, with a Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and one assistant, with the rank of Colonel, and prescribes their duties, and authorizes the retention of not more than ten Judges-Advocate, as long as the Secretary of War considers them necessary.

SEC. 8. Organizes the Medical Department, with one Surgeon-General, a Brigadier-General; one Assistant, a Colonel; five Medical Purveyors, Lieutenant-Colonels; sixty Surgeons, Majors; one hundred and twenty-five Assistant Surgeons, to be First Lieutenants the first three years, and Captains thereafter; and five Medical Storekeepers, Captains of Cavalry.

SEC. 9. Organizes a pay department, the Paymaster-General to be a Brigadier-General, with one assistant, a Colonel, one deputy, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and thirty-five Paymasters, Majors of Cavalry.

SEC. 10. Authorizes one chief signal officer, a Colonel; gives the Secretary of War power to detail six officers from the army and one hundred non-commissioned officers and privates from the Battalion of Engineers for signal duty, no officer or enlisted man to be detailed until examined and approved by a Board of Officers; commissioned officers while detailed to have calvary pay, and enlisted men to be mounted on Government horses when necessary.

SEC. 11. Continues in force for one year the act for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department, approved July 4, 1864. The military storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department are not to exceed sixteen, and are to have the rank and pay of Captains. Line officers detailed as Quartermasters or Commissaries are to have $10 per month extra while responsible for Government property.

SEC. 12. Provides that the five Engineer Companies, the Sergeant-Major and the Quartermaster's Sergeant, authorized by law, shall constitute a battalion, officers to be detailed to command it, and the Adjutant and the Quartermaster to have the pay of cavalry officers.

SEC. 13. The Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Surgeon-General, Paymaster-General, Chief of Engineers and Chief of Ordnance, to be appointed by selection from the corps to which they belong; no officer to be dismissed in time of peace, except by sentence of court-martial, and nothing in this act to be construed to vacate the commission of any officer now in service.

SEC. 14. Repeals section 25 of the enrollment act approved March 3, 1863, which prohibits extra duty pay to enlisted men; extends the same authority to apply to enlisted men of the Navy Marine Corps.

SEC. 15. The military storekeepers of ordnance not to exceed sixteen, and to have rank of Captain of Cavalry; the ordnance storekeeper and paymaster at Springfield to have the same rank and pay as other paymasters.

SEC. 16. Permits officers who have served in the volunteer service to bear their official title on occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest rank they held by brevet or otherwise, but the privilege does not entitle them to increased pay, command or emolument.

SEC. 17. Provides that chaplains' rank and pay shall remain as prescribed by the act approved April 9, 1864, and increases mileage to ten cents per mile.

SEC. 18. Authorizes the President to detail officers of the army, not exceeding twenty at one time, to act as superintendents or professors of colleges, for the purpose of promoting knowledge of military science.

SEC. 19. Authorizes the establishment of schools at posts, garrisons and permanent camps, for the instruction of enlisted men; authorizes the Secretary of War to detail suitable non-commissioned officers and other enlisted men, and the Post Commander to set apart a suitable room or building for the purpose.

SEC. 20. Prohibits the appointment in the army of a person who has served in any capacity in the military or naval service of the rebels.

SEC. 21. Abolishes sutlers, and directs the Quartermaster's Department to furnish such articles as may be designated by the Inspector-General, and sell the same to the soldier at cost prices; if not paid for at the time to be stopped from the next payment.

SEC. 22. Repeals all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith.

PASSPORTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill repealing an act of the Thirty-seventh Congress in relation to passports, with an amendment that hereafter passports shall be granted only to citizens of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

IOWA WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. KIRKWOOD offered a joint resolution for the appointment of a Commissioner to investigate the war claims of the State of Iowa against the Government, which was referred to the Military Committee.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, from the Finance Committee, reported a joint resolution to suspend the collection of direct tax in West Virginia until the 1st of March next, unless the accounts between the United States are sooner adjusted. This was passed.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was taken up, and read at length.

The following amendment, recommended by the Chairman of the Committee, was agreed to:

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all fees collected by any Consul or Commercial Agent [illegible] proved Aug. 18, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the diplomatic and consular system of the United States," and when the fees so collected by any such consul or commercial agent amount to more than $3,000 in any one year, the excess for that year shall be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury in the mode provided for by said Act.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, offered an amendment to the bill, appropriating $1,500 for the repair of the fence of the United States Cemetery in the City of Mexico, to be expended under the direction of the American Consul. This was agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment that whenever a Minister Plenipotentiary or Envoy Extraordinary is appointed to a post now filled by a Minister Resident, he shall receive no more salary than is now allowed to a Minister resident.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a substitute for the above, that the salary of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiaries to all countries not named in Schedule A, of the act of August 18, 1860, shall hereafter be seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Mr. GRIMES said one of the gentlemen to be benefited by the above was Mr. HARVEY, Minister to Portugal, who was the person who notified the rebels that Fort Sumter was about to be fired upon. He had also recently written a letter to the Secretary of State, advising the President to eject the present Congress.

Mr. WADE said the charge of Mr. GRIMES was uncalled for, and ought not to have been introduced here. It had nothing to do with the question before the Senate. As to the accusation that Mr. HARVEY gave information to the rebels, he (Mr. WADE) knew all about it, for he had investigated it. Mr. HARVEY had done nothing in the matter that was not approved by the President and his Cabinet.

Mr. GRIMES—That does not alter the fact.

Mr. WADE—But it takes the sting out of it. It shows that if he was a traitor the President and his Cabinet were traitors too.

Mr. FESSENDEN, speaking of this subject, said if Mr. HARVEY had written the letter he had seen published it was exceedingly and unnecessarily impertinent. He (Mr. FESSENDEN) believed that Mr. HARVEY knew who he was writing to, and that he expressed no opinion on Congress disagreeable to the Secretary of State.

Mr. JOHNSON said that if the Secretary of State had given publicity to such a letter he was clearly censurable. He did not believe he (the Secretary of State) would do so, but if he had done it he was as much censurable as Mr. HARVEY.

The question was taken on Mr. SUMNER's amendment, and it was disagreed to—Yeas 15, nays 17.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment that the titles of Diplomatic Representatives at Hayti, Liberia and Dominica, shall be Ministers-Resident and Consuls-General, with no increase of salary. It was agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment, giving to each of the clerks of the State Department 20 per cent. increase of salary until otherwise ordered but subsequently withdrew that and offered in its stead a proposition to increase the salary of Mr. HUNTER, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, to $3,500 per annum.

Pending the consideration of the above, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TRANSPORTATION OF NITRO-GLYCERINE AND PETROLEUM.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked and obtained unanimous consent to report from the Committee on Commerce a bill further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on steamships. He stated that it contained a section to prevent the transportation of nitro-glycerine, and also a section to modify the construction given to the existing law in reference to crude petroleum or coal oil. That construction, he said, prevented the shipment of that article, very much interfering with commerce.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

It prohibits the transportation of nitro-glycerine or glycerine oil on any ship, steamboat or vessel, car, wagon, or other vehicle used or employed in transporting passengers, by land or water, between any foreign country and the United States, or from one point of the United States to another, under the penalty of a fine not exceeding $5,000. In case of death arising from a violation of the law the persons offending may be convicted of murder, and punished accordingly. Nitro-glycerine is not to be transported at all unless packed in a metallic vessel, separate from all other substances, and labeled "Nitro-glycerine—dangerous." A violation of this provision is punishable by a fine not exceeding $3,000. Coal oil or crude petroleum may hereafter be carried on the decks or guards of steamers, or in open holds where a free circulation of air is secured.

CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. DAWES presented additional papers in the contested election case of FULLER against DAWSON, from the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which were referred to the Committee on Elections.

PATENTS.

The House proceeded, during the morning hour, to the consideration of reports from the Committee on Patents.

Mr. MYERS, from that Committee, reported a bill to authorize DELIEL A. JACOBS, administratrix of JESSE FITZGERALD, to apply for an extension of a patent granted to him for an improved method of dressing treenails. The bill was opposed by Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and HARDING, of Illinois, and sustained by Messrs. MYERS and JENCKES. After considerable debate, the House came to a vote under the previous question, and the bill was passed by yeas 88, nays 31.

Mr. MYERS, from the same Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to hear and determine applications for extension of patents of WILLIAM MANN for an improvement in copying paper, and of JACOB SENNETT for an improvement in treadles, they not having made their applications 90 days before the expiration of their patents.

The bill was contested by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and, after considerable discussion, was passed.

Mr. BROMWELL, from the same Committee, reported a bill extending for seven years from the 6th of December, 1866, the patent of THOMAS D. BURRALL, for an improvement in a corn sheller.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, opposed the bill, showing that the patentee had enjoyed the benefit of his patent for 21 years.

Mr. DAWES, also spoke in opposition to the bill, showing that there was no information before the House as to why the patentee had not already derived sufficient profit from his patent.

Mr. BROMWELL spoke in defence and in explanation of the bill.

The bill was passed.

POSTAL.

The morning hour having expired, the Speaker presented a communication from the Postmaster-General, transmitting in compliance with the act of Congress of July 2, 1863, abstracts of offers received and contracts made, and allowances made to contractors for additional service, &c. Laid on the table.

THE TAX BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax Bill, the paragraph amending section seventy-four of the present law being under consideration.

On motion of Mr. DELANO the paragraph was amended by striking out the words allowing one-half of the penalty to be paid to the informer.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL the paragraph in regard to wholesale dealers was amended by adding to it these words:

"And the amount of all sales within the year beyond $50,000 shall be returned monthly to the Assistant Assessor, and the tax on sales in excess of $50,000 shall be assessed by the Assessor and paid monthly, as other monthly taxes are assessed and paid."

On motion of Mr. PRICE the paragraph in regard to wholesale dealers was amended by increasing the tax from $50 to $100 where the annual sales do not exceed $50,000.

Mr. DARLING submitted several propositions to amend the paragraph in relation to lottery-ticket dealers. He said that all the small policy-dealers in the City of New-York were subject to the control of one or two monopolists in the business, the magnitude of which would astonish people. He desired to prevent the increase of that nefarious and iniquitous practice in large cities. It was entailing ruin and distress on the families of poor people to a greater extent even than the use of intoxicating liquor.

No amendment other than verbal was made to the paragraph.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to amend the paragraph in reference to distilling, by increasing the license from $100 to $1,000. His object was to put down all the small distillers who were engaged in making contraband spirits, and to protect the legitimate trader—the large distillers who could afford to pay $1,000 licenses, and $2 a gallon. On the whisky made not one gallon in four now paid any tax to the Government, the effect of which was that rectified spirits were selling in the market at less than the tax. Instead of the Government receiving $80,000,000 a year from that source it only received $24,000,000.

Mr. STEVENS opposed the amendment and suggested that the license should rather be reduced to $50. If the license was $1,000, not one person in twenty engaged in making whisky would take out a license, and the revenue officers would not be able to track them out and get the tax on the article, whereas with a license of $50 or $25, all would take out a license, and the officers could trace them out. He knew that down South they were making whisky without paying any tax on it, because the Government would not find loyal men to take the oath to support "my policy." Half the whisky made in the United States was now made in two or three of the Southern States without paying any tax.

Mr. INGERSOLL suggested that if the license were made high it would reduce the number of distillers, so that the Government might put an officer into each of them to watch over the quantity produced.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that such persons would be in the pay of the distillers.

Mr. HOOPER (Mass.) stated that there were more frauds committed in the large distilleries than in the small ones, and in the gentleman's (Mr. INGERSOLL's) own district there were some very heavy frauds discovered among the large distillers.

Mr. INGERSOLL remarked that there was but one such fraud discovered.

Mr. STEVENS inquired what the amount of it was.

Mr. INGERSOLL replied that the quantity of whisky made in fraud of the law was between four and five hundred barrels.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. HOOPER, HENDERSON, LAFLIN, DODGE, HOTCHKISS and MORRILL. Finally debate was closed by order of the House, and the vote taken on Mr. INGERSOLL's amendment, which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. RANDOLPH, the paragraph was amended so as to make the proviso read:

Provided that distillers of apples, grapes or peaches, distilling or manufacturing of not less than 150 barrels per year from the same, shall pay $50; and those distilling or manufacturing less than 50 barrels per year from the same shall pay $25.

Twelve pages of the bill were disposed of, when the Committee rose.

THE DIRECT TAX IN ALABAMA.

The Speaker presented a communication from R. M. PATTON, signing himself Governor of Alabama, but without attaching the State seal, in reference to the direct tax. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the House proceeded to take up the business on the Speaker's table, and [illegible] JOSEPH HOOE to the [illegible]

For the relief of DANIEL WINSLOW.

For the relief of GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, a Commander in the Navy of the United States.

For the relief of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.

To incorporate the First Congregational Society of Washington City.

For the relief of Capt. JOHN H. CROWELL, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.

Authorizing the restoration of Commander CHARLES HUNTER to the Navy.

Concerning Notaries Public for the District of Columbia.

For the relief of JONATHAN W. GODEN, late Major of the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.

THE DIRECT TAX IN WEST VIRGINIA.

To suspend temporarily the collection of the direct tax within the State of West Virginia.

THE UNITED STATES COURT IN VIRGINIA.

On motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, the House non-concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the act to regulate and fix the place for holding the Circuit Court of the United States within the District of Virginia, and asked for a committee of conference.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MERCUR introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington Land and Building Company, and Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington Transportation and Coal Company, which was read twice and referred to the Committee for the District.

PRIZE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. DARLING introduced a bill to amend the act of June 30, 1864, regulating prize proceedings; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE GRAVES OF UNION SOLDIERS.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report what measures may be necessary for the further protection of the dead soldiers of the United States who have been buried within the limits of insurgent States.

At 4:45 o'clock the House adjourned.

A Liberal Act.

We notice a liberal act on the part of one of our Life Insurance Companies, although it is not to be taken as a precedent. A gentleman, appreciating the benefits of life insurance, had for some years sustained several policies in various companies. His business calling him from home prevented him, on a recent occasion, from meeting his payments; and an accident happening by which he lost his life, unfortunately rendered all his policies void, by the non-payment of the different premiums. The case having been stated to the various companies, it was of course decided that his widow had no claim upon them. But in the case of the United States Insurance Company, of this City, they decided to pay the full amount of her husband's policy, thereby making her a grateful recipient, and exemplifying the benevolent principle of life insurance. The Company has always been conducted excellently, and we trust this last act will meet with its just recompense.

Several suits have recently taken place against various Companies to recover claims where the premiums were not paid when due, and death has taken place immediately afterward, but all have met with no success. It is meet, therefore, that holders of policies be prompt and attentive in the payment of premiums, for there is no certainty as to when life may be ended.—*New-York Journal of Commerce.*

The Gordian Knot Untied.

"You have untied the gordian knot. The long-looked-for sewing-machine has at last made its appearance. Your invention is one of the triumphs of this century. I am actually astounded at its operation. I can take, with ease, fifteen hundred stitches a minute in the most perfect manner."—[Rev. D. C. LACKEY, Fredericksburgh, Ohio, to the Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine Company.—*Advertisement.*

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah.—J. W. Allen and wife, G. H. Andrews and wife, E. Aubril, J. Benzymo, N. Bilestein, A. T. Bigelow, Miss E. Brown, R. Birkbeck, J. F. Bernard, J. W. Butler, Mr. Blake, F. Berrian, J. Bell, C. Clark, T. F. Clark, L. Church and wife, C. Clements, H. Cowley, Mrs. W. H. Clark, Miss Clark, T. Costello, G. H. Dunscomb, J. J. Dowley, Mr. Farley, J. Fraser, W. Graham and lady, C. Grime, Miss Grant and servant, F. C. Gordon, J. W. Gilbert, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Gilbert, A. Hutchings and lady, T. Hanson, D. H. June, Miss June, E. Keeler, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, D. B. King, H. M. Lake, S. T. Lamb and wife, J. Langdorf, M. McNeil, A. C. McRea, Miss McGovern, P. H. O'Brien, Jas. Orr, E. E. Palmer, Miss Perry, G. Parsons and wife, E. B. Payne, E. J. Roux, V. A. Ryan, L. Robider, Miss Robider, Geo. Savage, W. S. Scott, H. L. Schreiner, H. Sykes, Mrs. M. Strasberg, Miss Skilton, Mrs. Stone, E. J. Trull, Capt. Thompson, H. J. Titus, S. M. Taylor, Judge Usher, E. Van Buren, L. J. Whitcomb, C. M. Wheatley, L. E. Warner, Mrs. A. C. Wyman and servant, D. P. Wilkins, Mrs. Wolf, J. A. Yonvil, Geo. Young, and 28 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 41 | Sun sets..... 7 12 | Moon sets.... 10 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 14 | Gov. Island..11 03 | Hell Gate.... 12 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Rapidan, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Kangaroo, (Br.) Manning, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Scotia, Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia; John Romer, White, Bridgeport; Merrimac, Van Tice, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Columbia, Burton, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk and City Point, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Barks Rambler, (Br.) McKenzie, Pictou, Brett, Son & Co.; Banshee, (Br.,) Henry, Cork via Philadelphia, Snow & Burgess; New Light, Brown, Nuevitas.

Brigs T. J. Maguire, Segor, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Elizabeth, Ames, Trinidad, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Gurtof, (Swed.,) Flory, Stockholm, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Nelson, Weed, Bridgeport; Leocodite, Kelly, Salem, R. W. Ropes; Niger, Thompson, ---- J. S. Ingraham; Rio, Young, Boston; Savage, (Br.,) Morrish, Rio Grande de Sul, McCully & Co.; Juba A. Decker, Renton, Portland, A. Howes.

Arrived.

Steamship Java, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool May 4, and Queenstown 5th at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Talisman, (Br.,) Deal, Kingston, Jam., 7th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Ribon & Munoz.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana May 12, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamcorvette Duchayla, (Fr.) De Fayolle, Martinique 12 ds.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Warner, London and Isle of Wight March 20, with mdse, and 125 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. April 24, Adam Jost, a seaman, fell overboard and was lost.

Ship Isaac Webb, Stowell, Liverpool April 20, with mdse. and 699 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Crossed the Banks in lat. 46 30, and saw no ice.

Ship Washington, White, London via Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse. to W. T. Frost.

Bark Talavera, Carver, Buenos Ayres March 19, with wool and hides to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Nereid, (Br.,) Mitcalf, Sunderland 58 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Fray Woggersin, (Mech.,) Peters, Newcastle 52 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, Duntze, Barbados April 24, with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Astrea, (Russ.,) Swanjans, Bordeaux 53 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark J. Ellingwood, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Ellingwood, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Thames, (of London,) Arnold, Colombo Feb. 3, with coffee to Hallett & Robbins.

Bark Frances, (of Boston,) Kelly, Havre 44 ds., with mdse. and 78 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. 12th inst., off the South shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Etna, bound E.

Bark Virgen de la Nieves, (Span.,) Alemany, Havana 15 ds., with molasses to Payant Bros.

Bark Johanna, (Brem.,) Lauer, Bremen 40 ds., in ballast and 295 passengers to Herman Koop & Co.

Bark Nordnaes, (Norw.,) Grace, Newcastle 47 ds., with mdse. to Holmboe & Co. Has had heavy weather; stove rails, lost and split sails.

Brig Peerless, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Perry, St. Jago, Cuba, 21 ds., with sugar to master. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Brig Anna Bell, (of Greenock,) Taylor, Black River, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to master. Left no vessels.

Brig Naiad, (of Bermuda,) Richards, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Tucker & Lightburn.

Brig Pelayo, (Span.,) Ganiga, Havana 15 ds., with molasses to Payant Bros.

Brig Udola, Whittemore, Trinidad de Cuba 16 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Samson, Davis, Manzanilla 18 ds., with honey to F. Berthoud & Co.

Brig Mineola, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wood, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Zebulon, (Br.,) Brady, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Brig Kate Freeman, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gardner, Salinas, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to C. J. Knox & Co.

Brig Ocean Belle, (of Turks Island,) Hilrichs, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Antonio Hendrika Carolina, (Dutch,) Brunhi, Montevideo 101 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Josephine B. Small, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Stevens, Sisal 1st inst., with logwood, hemp, &c., to Leaycraft & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Painter, Nichols, Providence, with mdse. to G. N. Stranahan.

Schr. Geo. Moon, Read, George's Banks, with halibut to Geo. Moon.

Schr. Hab, (of Nassau,) Halburn, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglass. Left no vessels.

Schr. Moses Williamson, Lake, New-Orleans 18 ds., with salt to James Baker.

Schr. George Darby, Snow, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr. D. B. Warner, (of Brookhaven,) Hodgkinson, Trinidad de Cuba 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Jonas Smith.

Schr. Etta, Bussell, Indianola 22 ds., with cotton to O. R. King & Co.

Schr. Gertrude, (of Nassau,) Pearce, Eleuthera 12 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Isaac Mure, Bradford, Pensacola 12 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. C. F. Carman, Ketchum, Matanzas 10 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Kildridge, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ocean Star, Haskell, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Nile, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Lady Lake, Allen, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cardelia, Howard, George's Banks, halibut to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Reeves, Gloucester, with fish to Sam'l Crowell & Son.

Schr. Mary Hall, Poland, Wareham, for Elizabethport, with nails.

Schr. Jos. Rogers, Russell, Portland, Conn., for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. Wetmore, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Florence, (U. S.) Howland, New-Bedford.

[illegible]

Schr. Charles Wheeler, Newhall, Baltimore.

[illegible]

Schr. Charles Wille, Thomas, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. John, Cole, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Wave, Cole, Rondout, for Boston.
WIND—At sunset, S., light.

Below:

Ship Victory, Briggs, from Liverpool March 30.
Ship Ellen Austin, French, from Liverpool April 7.

Sailed.

Steamships Scotia, Malta, Kangaroo, Eagle, Albemarle, Saratoga.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 16.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, New-York; ships Wild Rover, Liverpool; N. Boynton, New-Orleans; barks Florence, Peters, Cardenas; J. H. McLaren, Philadelphia; brigs John L. Fraser, Cienfuegos; Valencia, Remedios; Palermo, Baker, Cardenas; P. M. Tinker, Cienfuegos; Royal Sovereign, Sagua.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. Senator, Gibbs, Boston, was run into by schr. Kate Scranton, carrying away jibboom and head-gear.

The Russia: bark reported as the Finland in Wednesday's paper should have read "India."

Spoken, &c.

Lady Franklin—bark, from Cienfuegos for Boston, April 26, lat. 22 22, lon. 84 46.

Foreign Ports.

At Salinas, P. R., April 30, bark Harrison Lied, Ford, idg. for New-York.

At Manzanilla, April 26, brig Abbie Watson, for Philadelphia next day.

At Sagua, May 6, barks Hunter, for New-York in 10 days, and Stampede, for do. in 2 days.

[PER SAVA.]

QUEENSTOWN, May 6.

Arr. from New-York, Pillow and Cornelius Grinnell, at Deal; Progress, Avondal and Edouard, at Havre; United Kingdom, at Crookhaven.

The worst cases of galls, scratches, old sores, cuts, bruises, and in some cases quitter, sand-crack, young spavin, founder and grease, are being daily cured by the use of DALLEY'S Galvanic Horse Salve. Sold by all Druggists, and at the Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. 50 cents a box.

To lead people by the nose, place under that sensitive organ a handkerchief perfumed with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. They will thereby be led to the just conclusion that its fragrance cannot be matched among the sweets of the earth.—*Sunbury American.*

Symptoms of Worms in Children

Are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, are simple and effectual.

Cholera!

TYPHUS AND TYPHOID FEVERS!

THEIR CAUSES CHEMICALLY DESTROYED

by the use of disinfectants.

PREPARED BY

THE NEW-YORK DISINFECTANT COMPANY.

It is necessary for the safety of the public health that powerful and certain disinfectants should be used in all chambers, water-closets, privies, sinks, urinals, nurseries, sick rooms, gutters, and wherever the least offensive smell can possibly exist.

As several undoubted cases of cholera have appeared in this City, and as typhus and typhoid fevers almost constantly prevail, it is deemed advisable to recommend the general use of disinfectants.

EVERY HOUSE SHOULD HAVE DR. COURTERAT'S FLUID.

EVERY ROOM OUGHT TO HAVE IT.

EVERY PERSON MUST HAVE A SUPPLY OF IT.

EVERY STABLE SHOULD BE CLEANSED WITH IT.

RAILROADS OUGHT TO CARRY IT.

STEAMSHIPS AND SHIPS MUST CARRY IT.

HOSPITALS AND PRISONS MUST EACH ASSIST IN KEEPING AWAY THESE DREADFUL DISEASES BY USING FREELY

DR. COURTARET'S DISINFECTANTS.

It is now being used by the SANITARY POLICE and SCAVENGERS, under the direction of the BOARD OF HEALTH IN THIS CITY.

It is used by the BOARD OF EDUCATION in all the Public Schools.

It is used by the BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

It is being used by most of our SEAGOING STEAMSHIPS. POWELL & THOMPSON, No. 42 Cedar-st.

General and sole agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all druggists and general dealers in the United States and Canadas.

Storage.

BALL, BLACK & CO.

are prepared to receive packages of valuables,

SILVER,

JEWELRY,

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

LACES, &C.,

for safe keeping during the Summer, or for a longer period. For a moderate charge they give a complete guarantee against loss or damage by fire or burglars.

No extra charge is made for cartage in the City, either in receiving or delivering packages.

Sound Sense for the Feeble.—When the strength is broken down every organ lies at the mercy of epidemic disease. If the stomach is weak the bowels are torpid, and if the bowels do not perform their functions properly, the liver is disordered. Invigoration and regulation are essential in all cases of nervous, or constitutional, or local debility, and of all known tonics and regulating medicines HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the speediest in its operation and the most potent in its effects. New-York Office, No. 38 Dey-st.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

"Bring flowers, fresh flowers!" cried the delightful Mrs. Hemans. A distinguished American poetess has nearly finished a song on the perfection of the floral kingdom, PENNEY'S EGYPTIAN LOTUS.

Cholera Infantum.—Children eat CARLETON & HOVEY'S SUMMER LOZENGES greedily, and there is nothing better for them for any Summer trouble of the bowels.

Dr. Bicknell's Syrup has been well tested, and found a sure remedy for cholera. Try it.

Great Changes on Broadway.

BROOKS is still to be found at the old number, with a new and elegant assortment of goods suited to the present season. Every variety of boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers for ladies, gents and children. No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Crown Youthful Beauty with a Snow-FLAKE.—The Patent Spring and Summer Hat for Children, Misses and Ladies, just introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway. It is a marvel of beauty, and the price, untrimmed, only $3.

At the Largest Store in America will be found the completest and most varied assortment of fancy fabrics for Ladies, Young Misses and Infants, ever displayed out of Europe. The diversity of styles is almost limitless at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Buy Miller's Hair Dye, large size 75 cents; black or brown; easily applied; natural and durable; instantaneous. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 56 Dey-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, heartburn. Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown; instantaneous. Best cheapest. Depot, No. 66 John-st. Sold by all Druggists.

A. A.—Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss; easiest in use; no back pressure; makes a final cure. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine—A TIGHT STITCH WITH A SINGLE THREAD!—See "Grand Trial of Sewing Machines"—sent free, with sample of work. No. 508 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for [illegible] GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Buttonhole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

[illegible]

Burnett's Florimel Closely Resembles the odor of a rare and delicate bouquet of flowers, and in this respect it stands unrivaled. A few drops will leave its peculiar and delightful fragrance upon the handkerchief for many hours.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE is equal to the best imported. It is put up in a neat and elegant style, and wins for itself a favorite place on the dressing-table. Its intrinsic merits really justify the high reputation in which it is held.—*Providence Journal.*

For sale by all druggists.

"An Acknowledged Institution."

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are among the acknowledged institutions of the land. What would our ministers, our lecturers, our lawyers, do without these invaluable Troches? To what an amount of "ahems" and coughs and throat clearings would we be all subjected, were it not for those all-powerful and soothing lozenges? We have tried them and they did us good.—*New-York Waverley.*

Thousands die by inches of debility.—Day by day the shattered nervous system grows weaker, till paralyzed by death. Recuperate with BIOKRENE, if you wish to live and enjoy life. The first bottle, nay, the first dose will rally in some degree the vital powers. Persevere, and perfect health will ensue. Sold by druggists. $1 per bottle. Depot No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

United States

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SYRACUSE, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000

Insures against accidents of all kinds.

President, ALFRED A. HOWLETT.

Vice-President, GEORGE F. COMSTOCK.

Secretary, THEODORE F. ANDREWS.

GENERAL REFERENCES:

Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of New-York.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Utica, New-York.

Dean Richmond, Buffalo, New-York.

Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, Lieut.-Gov. of New-York.

F. W. & H. S. GATES, General Agents.

OFFICE, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

JOHN SHEVILLE, No. 13 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, General Agent for Jersey City, Hudson City, Hoboken and Newark. Agents wanted.

Stoddard's Cholera Specific.

A sure preventive and cure for CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, PAINS in the STOMACH and BOWELS, &c. STODDARD & BURTON, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Sold by all druggists.

Gas Fixtures!!!

The attention of the Trade, and of buyers generally, is invited to our extensive stock of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, LAMPS, &c., of every style and pattern, comprising many beautiful designs entirely new. ARCHER & PANCOAST, Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-st.

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MARRIED.

AMOORE—CHICHESTER.—On Tuesday, May 15, at St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. John Paddock, Pastor, P. HOWARD AMOORE and EMMA LOUISE, eldest daughter of Aaron Chichester, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

HARRIOT—DAVIDSON.—On Tuesday, May 15, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, HAMPTON HARRIOT, M. D., and MARY A. DAVIDSON. No cards.

HAYDEN—RAY.—On Tuesday, May 15, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, HORACE HAYDEN and MALVINA F. RAY, all of this City. No cards.

JERNEGAN—KING.—On Monday, May 14, at West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Appleton, of the Episcopal Church, Capt. HOLMES M. JERNEGAN, of Edgartown, Mass., and Miss BELLE KING, eldest daughter of R. A. King, M. D., of New-York City.

Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

KENT—RUSSELL.—At Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday, May 15, by Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Taylor, Mr. HENRY A. KENT, of New-York, and Mrs. AMELIA C. RUSSELL, of the former place.

LEONORI—FOUNTAIN.—At Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, May 8, by Rev. Mr. Landon, ROBERT H. LEONORI and Miss PHEBE J. FOUNTAIN.

ROSSETER—CUMMINS.—On Tuesday, May 15, at St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Father Joseph Fransioli, J. R. ROSSETER, of San Francisco, Cal., and WINIFRED E. CUMMINS, of Brooklyn, L. I.

San Francisco papers please copy.

RUTHERFORD—WHITE.—At Nyack, on Tuesday, May 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. B. Yard, CHARLES H. RUTHERFORD, of New-York, and LIZZIE E., daughter of Wm. E. White.

DIED.

ARGALL.—On Wednesday morning, Mrs. HANNAH ARGALL, relict of the late Wm. Argall, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 29 St. Mark's-place, at 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday.

BOURNE.—On Wednesday, May 16, GEORGE BAKER, only child of George T. and Ellen Bourne, aged 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Joseph P. Baker, No. 13 West 18th-st., without further notice.

BROUWER.—On Wednesday, May 16, WARREN HAMILTON, only son of Henry C. and Paulina A. Brouwer.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 139 West 13th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Pleasantville, Westchester County, for interment.

CROOKER.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, May 16, HANNAH, wife of Zenas Crooker, aged 71 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at 11 A. M. on Friday, 18th inst., at her residence, No. 214 Fort Greene-place, near Atlantic-st.

Boston papers please copy.

FLEITMAN.—On Wednesday, May 16, of puerperal fever, LOUISA HARRIET, the beloved wife of Herman Fleitman.

Funeral will take place on Friday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M., from No. 25 West 19th-st.

GRANT.—On Tuesday, May 15, after a long and severe illness, BENIAH F. GRANT, aged 35 years, 9 months and 9 days.

His remains, and that of his daughter, Eliza A. Grant, will be in New-York on Friday. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, from the residence of his wife's parents, No. 23 Cornelia-st. Funeral services at his residence, Clinton, N. J., at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

HALSEY.—On Tuesday, May 15, JAMES M. HALSEY, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 149 York-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 10 A. M.

HIRSCHHORN.—EMMA HIRSCHHORN, daughter of Louis and Seviaine Hirschhorn, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Funeral Thursday, May 17, at 1 o'clock, from No. 468 West 23d-st.

She went to meet her brother in Heaven.

HEARN.—On Wednesday, May 16, after a short illness, MARY A. HEARN, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, George A., James A. and Wm. Hearn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas Pettis, No. 40 East 19th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

ODDY.—On Sunday, May 13, MARY, wife of Andrew Oddy, of Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y., aged 70 years, 1 month and 19 days.

POWERS.—After a long and severe illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Edward M. Powers, and youngest daughter of Edward Dunn, aged 24 years, 3 months and 21 days.

Her remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 300 Madison-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, to St. Theresa's Church, corner of Rutgers and Henry sts., where a solemn Requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

TUTHILL.—In Brooklyn, Monday evening, May 14, Mrs. HANNAH V. TUTHILL, wife of Joseph Tuthill, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the First Baptist Church in Nassau-st., Thursday, the 17th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 17.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 16, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Chambers-street, five feet six or seven inches high, dark hair, dark hair, no whiskers, stout built, no hat, army coat, gray pants, no vest, three checked shirts, blue fancy necktie, in water three weeks, about 28 years of age. For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 18.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 16, 1866.

An unknown man was found foot of Seventh-street, about five feet eight inches high, short gray hair, no whiskers, good teeth, stout built; had on white shirt, linen socks, old suspenders, black vest with brown stripe running through it, gray pants, with triangular patch on right thigh, overcoat, good footed sewed boots, black silk necktie, been in the water about twenty-four hours.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

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DR. SHERWOOD, NO. 545 BROADWAY, New-York, has trusses which will cure hernia in all cases below middle life. An umbilical truss that never fails to please. Supporters for the abdomen, the uterus and the anus, the easiest ever worn. Suspensory and ladies' monthly bandages at wholesale or retail.

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NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Office of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co., No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, May 1, 1866.
The balance of thirty per cent. due on the capital stock of this Company will be payable by stockholders to the Treasurer, at this office, on or before MONDAY, 11th June next.
A quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. will be paid on 1st June next to stockholders of record on 21st May, free of Government tax.
The books of transfer, at the Agency of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, will be closed on SATURDAY, 19th May, and will be reopened for the transfer of full-paid stock on MONDAY, 11th June.
Such stockholders as choose to pay the instalment of thirty per cent. before the closing of the books, will be entitled to receive their dividend on such full-paid stock.
By order of the Board of Directors, FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

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JERSEY CITY ONE YEAR BOUNTY BONDS.
NOTICE.—All holders of past due one year bounty bonds of Jersey City, are hereby notified to present them for payment at the office of the Comptroller, on or before the 15th day of June next, after which the interest will cease.
CHARLES H. O'NEILL, HORATIO N. EGE, HOSEA F. CLARK, } Finance Committee.
Jersey City, May 12, 1866.

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TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA 2 1-2 AND 5 PER CENT. STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. and 5 per cent. State Stocks that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners of Indiana will, on the 20th day of June next, pay, pro rata, first to the holders of 2½ per cent. Certificates of Stock, the amount of money then on hand belonging to the State Debt Sinking Fund, and after all of said 2½ per cent. Stocks are fully redeemed, then to the holders of 5 per cent. Certificates of Stock, after they are surrendered at the office of the Agent of State, in the City of New-York.
Holders of said Stock who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund set apart for this purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, at which time and place the per centum will be paid.
JOHN I. MORRISON, Treas. of State, T. B. McCARTY, Aud. of State, GEO. A. BUSKIRK, Agent of State, Ex-Officio State Debt Sink. Fund. Com.

Office of the Hudson River Railroad Co., No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York, May 10, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, May 9, 1866.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:
William S. Herriman, Robert L. Kennedy, Charles N. Talbot, James M. Halsted, Edward J. Woolsey, LeGrand B. Cannon, G. Talbot Olyphant, John L. Aspinwall, Samuel B. Schieffelin, James R. Taylor, Abiel A. Low, Thomas Dickson, O. DeF. Grant;
and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF DANIELS, CROZIER & COE will occupy the premises No. 24 Nassau-st., when completed, on or about the 1st day of June.
WILLIAM B. DANIELS, Banker and merchant, Iowa City.
HIRAM P. CROZIER, President, Huntington, L. I.
LUKE C. COE, Formerly of Hyde, Coe & McCollum, Merchants, New-York.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned Trustees for the first mortgage bondholders of this Company are receiving from time to time, the proceeds of lands comprised in the sinking fund, being one-fourth in cash and three-fourths in contracts or mortgages of purchasers. And the Trustees hereby give notice that they will receive proposals from any bondholders who may choose to receive payment in cash and securities in the above proportion, and will give preference to those whose offers are most favorable.
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, A. P. MAN, Trustees, No. 64 Wall-st.
New-York, May 14, 1866.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.
DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1851, and due May 1, 1866, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.
For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, New-York, May 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 1 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.
C. W. DURANT, President. Francis H. Tows, Secretary.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Office No. 227 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia, April [illegible], 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 13th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be deemed entitled to receive it in cash only. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co., Office No. 2 Nassau-st., corner Wall. New-York, May 14, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the railroad depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, the 6th June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

Office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 114 Broadway, New-York, May 12, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

Office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1866.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at 3 o'clock, P. M., on SATURDAY, May 19, 1866, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on FRIDAY, June 8, 1866, being the day after the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the election of five Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 16 Barclay-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May inst. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock and closed at 2 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst. and until after the election. ROBERT J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., Secretary's Office, Chicago, May 3, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

$12,000.—WANTED, TWELVE THOUSand dollars, on bond and mortgage, at [illegible] per cent., on property in the lower part of Westchester County, N. Y., worth four or five times the amount. None but principals need apply. ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, No. 11 Pine-st.

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New-York, May 16, 1866.

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Coupon, '81	108¾	109	July, 7-30	102⅞	103¼
5-20 Regist'd, '62	101½	101¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	111½	112
5-20 Coupon, '62	101½	101¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	111	111½
5-20 Coupon, '64	101½	101¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	110½	111
5-20 Coupon, '65	101½	102	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	109½	111
10-40 Registered	96	96½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	108¾	109
10-40 Coupon	96	96½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	106¼	106¾
Curr'cy Certificates	100⅛	100⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	105	105½
Gold	130	130¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	104½	104¾
August, 7-30	102⅞	103¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	104	104½

GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS, APRIL 26, 1866 52,000
LOSSES UNPAID 1,095
W. D. WADDINGTON, President. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER
SALE OF VALUABLE STOCK AND BONDS.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR AND OTHERS, AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
16 shares North American Fire Insurance Co. ... $50 each
20 shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Co. ... 50 each
20 shares Brooklyn Life Insurance Co. ... 100 each
100 shares North River Fire Insurance Co. ... 25 each
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co. ... 25 each
100 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co. ... 25 each
70 shares Central Park, North and East River Railroad Co. ... 100 each
200 shares Firemen's Insurance Co. ... 17 each
23 shares City Fire Insurance Co. ... 70 each
20 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co. ... 50 each
40 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co. ... 25 each
10 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Co. ... 50 each
30 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co. ... 50 each
10 shares Sterling Fire Insurance Co. ... 100 each
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co. ... 100 each
50 shares N. Y. and Virginia Steamship Co. ... 100 each
100 shares Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Co. ... 100 each
1,600 shares National Express and Transportation Co. ... 100 each
$1,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 7 per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, which has been the established custom with this house for 16 years, or special sales made on any day desired.

Albert H. Nicolay,
STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, NO. 43 PINE-ST., N. Y. ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.

HENRY CLEWS. WM. R. REND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.) BANKERS, No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.
U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE. All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN, FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, Dated June 15, 1865, AND NUMBERED 111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE. BONDS, 500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped. REFER TO AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

THOMAS WILDES & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST., Buy and sell on Commission, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS and BONDS, AMERICAN GOLD, INSURANCE STOCKS and SCRIP, and MINING and PETROLEUM STOCKS.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. B. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, May 25, 1866, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bidders will then be declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
New-York, May 15, 1866.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, May 1, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 19th instant, and re-opened on the 2d day of June next. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A general meeting of the creditors of the late COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the Rooms of the Shipowners' Association, No. 52 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, May 22, 1866, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of ascertaining and adjusting all accounts and demands for and against the said Corporation, and its open and subsisting contracts, and of declaring the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receivers.
BENAJAH LEFFINGWELL, GEO. A. OSGOOD, } Receivers.
New-York, May 15, 1866.

Office St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Co., Jacksonville, Ill., May 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in Jacksonville, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, for election of eleven Directors for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 13th June inclusive. CHARLES D. HODGES, Secretary.

Office of the Halcyon Petroleum Co., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, May 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Trustees, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 29, instant, at 12 o'clock noon. The poll will remain open from 12 M. until 2 o'clock P. M., of that day. F. A. MILLER, Secretary.

56,000 SHARES ANNITA COPPER Mining Company, of California, at $3 per share. 2,000 shares Princeton Copper Company, of New-Jersey, at $2 per share. For sale by GEORGE F. RILEY & CO., No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, a portion falling due July 1, 1868, balance due July 1, 1871, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, July and January. E. S. CATHERWOOD, No. 21 Broadway.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK HAVE removed to their new Banking-rooms, Nassau-st., northeast corner of Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—[illegible] SHARES of Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company Stock. W. L. CATHERWOOD, No. 21 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. [illegible] Room [illegible], 2d floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, Corner 4th-avenue and 27th-street, Treasurer's Office, May [illegible], 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government Tax) has THIS DAY been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th inst., to those who were Stockholders on the closing of the books, May 1, 1866. The Transfer Books will reopen on the 19th inst. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., Corner 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. E. H. BULL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 12,000 patients, without having [illegible] that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We never fail. Office No. 9 Cooper Institute.

N. B. GRIFFING, NO. 202 GRAND-ST., [illegible] gas every day; every operation in dentistry performed at [illegible] low prices.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. Will sell on FRIDAY, May 25, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent, 2,000 BALES MOBILE AND CHARLESTON COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental Stores, Brooklyn, and by samples at the salesroom of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., two days before the sale.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, the following real estate:
1. Gore of land north side of Chambers-st., near William-st.
2. Parcel of land east side of Corlears-st., between Front and Water sts.
3. Block bounded by Hoboken, West and Canal sts.
4. Lot north side of 26th-st., near 3d-av.
5. Lot north side of 58th-st., near 6th-av.
6. Two lots north and south sides of 48th-st., on east Lexington-av.
7. Six lots, north and south sides 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
8. Two blocks of land between 67th and 68th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th avs.
9. Seventy-four lots between 51st and 57th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
10. Two lots west side of 4th-av., between 75th and 76th sts.
11. Thirty-eight lots 77th and 78th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
12. Thirty-five lots 79th and 80th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
13. Thirty-four lots 81st and 82d sts., Madison and 5th avs.
14. Two lots south side 82d-st., near 4th-av.
15. One lot southwest corner 120th-st. and 2d-av.
16. Two lots north side 79th-st., south side 80th-st., near 2d-av.
17. Eight lots west side of 9th-av., 94th and 95th sts.
18. Lot east side of 2d-av., near 75th-st.
19. Thirty-seven lots south side 79th-st., and 3d and 4th avs.
20. Forty-five lots 74th and 75th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
Warrantee deeds will be given.
Lithographic maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on or after May 10 next.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of twenty dollars on each lot, to be paid at the Comptroller's Office each day immediately after the sale. Twenty per cent. on June 1 next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and the balance, (seventy per cent.) or any portion thereof, at the option of the purchaser, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from June 1, 1866, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The amount on bond and mortgage may be paid off at any time within the five years, on giving one month's notice to the Comptroller; or it may be paid in instalments of not less than five hundred dollars, on any day when interest is due within the five years.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller. Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, April 19, 1866.

FARM AT AUCTION.
A splendid grazing farm, situated in the Township of Monroe, Orange County, State of New-York, four miles from the Hudson River, west of Fort Montgomery, containing three hundred acres, one hundred and thirty-three of which are farm lands, and one hundred and sixty-seven wood land, together with the large and new dwelling-house, containing 15 rooms and cellar; also two barns, one entirely new; corn-crib, &c.
The above property will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms, 10 per cent. at the time of sale, 30 per cent. on the 10th day of June, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent. For further particulars apply to THOMAS T. FERRIS, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, or S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, where map can be seen. R. MILLSPAUGH, Auctioneer.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 17, 1866, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, by order of Sarah J. Irwin, executrix of James Irwin, deceased:
250 shares Broadway Bank, par $25.
50 shares Hartford Carpet Company, and stock dividend thereon, par $100.
46 shares Relief Fire Insurance Company, par $50.
10 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Company, par $100.
6 bonds of the Treverton Coal and Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
For account of whom it may concern:
4,000 Third-avenue Railroad 7 per cent. bonds.
Lists at No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF VESSELS.
The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 29th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The Falcon, Seagull and Kingfisher. Said vessels are propellers. The Seagull and Kingfisher are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the Falcon at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.
This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 2d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORPE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Office of Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District of New-York.
AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY SEIZED FOR UNITED STATES TAX.—Notice is hereby given, that under the direction of Hon. MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector, I have seized the following property, namely:
1 large square fermenting tub, 1 round fermenting tub, 16 hhds. molasses, 60 empty casks, 6 square fermenting vats, 12 oval fermenting vats, 2 steam-engine boilers, 1 steam-engine, 2 force pumps, 1 grindstone, 4 receiving tubs, 1 cooler, 2 iron receivers, 1 still, (complete,) 38 bbls. whisky in casks, 600 gallons whisky in tubs, 19 empty barrels, 1 square fermenting tub, 1 hhds. molasses, 1 cistern, 1 large mashtub and rakes, 1 receiving tub, 3 runs stone for grinding meal, 7 small tubs, 2 large tubs, 3 yeast tubs, 1 mashtub and rakes, 100 bushels barley, 20 bushels corn, 1 cooler, 1 hoister, 1 elevator, 4 large tubs, 400 bushels meal, 3 tons coal; variety of lead, iron and copper pipes, brass cocks, valves, shafting, pulleys and belts through the building;
Which I will expose for sale by auction at No. 128 West 19th-st., THURSDAY, the 19th April inst., at 12 o'clock M., unless before that time payment be made by or for KAHNWEILER & GOODKIND of [illegible], with the costs of these proceedings.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON, Deputy Collector Sixth District.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, April 26, at the same time and place. CHARLES P. JOHNSON, Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 3, at the same hour and place. CHARLES P. JOHNSON, Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 10, at the same hour and place. CHARLES P. JOHNSON, Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 17, at the same hour and place. CHARLES P. JOHNSON, Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 24, at the same hour and place. CHARLES P. JOHNSON, Deputy Collector.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.
Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., April 18, 1866.
The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment, is invited to this sale.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, (Division of River and Rail Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water-stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling-stock, cars, machinery and other equipment.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connections made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as [illegible] per barrel, and [illegible].
The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full [illegible].
More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf, at New-Orleans.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New-York Central Railroad.
The terms of payment required will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.
By order of the Quartermaster-General. ALEXANDER BLISS, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Division, Q. M. G. O.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 17, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. [illegible] Liberty-st., charts of all parts of the world, sailing directions, [illegible] transit instruments, marine opera glasses and [illegible]. For particulars see catalogues.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of a lucrative established business, [illegible] PARDEE, No. [illegible] Liberty-st., up stairs.

A STATIONERY AND PAPER STORE FOR SALE—[illegible] cash business; [illegible] Apply at MITCHELL'S, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A GENTLEMAN WITH FROM [illegible] have an interest in a very profitable business, by calling immediately at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CROCKERY, GROCERY [illegible] of leaving New-York. Inquire at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A COAL YARD COMMANDING A good [illegible]

REMOVALS.

[illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence on the Hudson, above Albany. Large square modern house, 2½ stories, 30 acres of land, large orchards, all small fruits, unfailing stream from a large spring, barn, carriage-house, &c., all in good order. Price, including furniture, horses, carriages and utensils, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.
FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Possession 1st of June, the house of the subscriber, corner of Highland and Essex avs., five minutes by plank walk from Valley Depot. THE HOUSE is 44x44, built by days' work and filled in with brick; large parlors, dining room, library, kitchen and laundry; piazza 12x44. It is a comfortable house in Winter; it is warmed by a large furnace.
THE GROUNDS are one acre, handsomely laid out in lawn, and well planted with evergreen and shade trees; 80 dwarf pear trees, strawberry bed, &c.
THE PRICE is $14,000 cash, or mortgage for one-half, and this is as low as the house could be built for.
THE LOCATION is a beautiful one, fine drives in every direction. This ridge is one of the coolest parts of Orange in Summer. Apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs, or J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner Church and Worth sts., or on the premises. Trains leave foot Barclay-st. 11½ A. M., 2½, 3½, 4½, 5¼ and 6½ P. M.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x45; wing attached, 22x26 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 28 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. D. L. ROGERS.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE RESIdence on Palisade-av., with or without furniture; one of the best situations in the village, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The house was built three years ago by the present owner, for his own occupancy, in the best manner, and contains 20 rooms; has every convenience and comfort; furnaces, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c., all in perfect order; a large piazza extending on two sides. The grounds consist of one acre; is well stocked with choice shrubbery, and a great variety of fruit, all in vigorous growth; large barn and carriage-house, with other suitable outbuildings, making one of the most delightful residences in the town. For further particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st.; to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers; or W. N. SEYMOUR & Co, No. 4 Chatham-square, New-York.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The executors of Rev. Dr. Creighton offer for sale the south front of his farm, called Beechwood, on the east side of the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile below Scarborough Station, containing 29 acres between the Highland turnpike and the river, having a front on the river of 937 feet, with a margin of woods on the bank; it has several splendid sites for building, and is unsurpassed as a healthy and beautiful location. It will be sold in one parcel, or, if required, in smaller portions, each having one or more beautiful building sites. For particulars inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, residence adjoining the church, opposite said land.

SUMMER RESIDENCE OR COUNTRY HOME.—For sale in Bernardston, Mass., a beautiful cottage, built only two years, ice and fruit cellar, barn and carriage house, one acre of land, fruit trees, grape vines, kitchen garden, &c.; lovely village on Connecticut River Railroad, two hours from Springfield, eight from Boston and New-York; telegraphic connection with both; free academy and library, five churches, four mails daily, splendid drives and charming scenery. Furniture sold with the cottage if desired. Possession given immediately. S. N. BROOKS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence on Pappoosequa, Narragansett Bay, opposite the town of Bristol, R. I., consisting of a fine house with 13 rooms, bath-rooms, &c.; stable for horses, with carriage-house; about 5 acres of excellent land; wharf and water-front, 350 feet; house and carriage-house nearly new, built in the best manner. For further particulars inquire of MARTIN BENNETT, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Bristol, or to JOHN H. WARDWELL, No. 748 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF REV. Dr. Lambert, of Salem, Washington County, N. Y. The house contains 14 rooms, ample closeting, bath-room, &c., all in good repair, spring water in house and yard, ice-house, woodshed, barn, and about 7 acres of superior land. Price $5,000. Possession immediate and terms easy. Apply to DR. A. N. GUNN, No. 249 West 34th-st., New-York, or to E. G. ATWOOD, Salem, Washington Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN THE VALLEY OF THE ASHUELOT, a beautiful residence at Huntington, Mass., in the midst of the Hills (a spur of the Green Mountains) 20 miles west of Springfield; six acres of land, with abundance of choice fruits; first-class and most substantial house, barn, &c.; the property is only sold in consequence of the death of the owner; it cost $16,000 in gold and will be sold for $7,000 in currency. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence, 25 miles from New-York or Northern Railroad, three minutes' walk from station; good commodious dwelling and outbuilding; a commanding view, and a large supply of fruit; 9 acres of land, and more, if desired; price $8,000. Also, one containing 30 acres; price $5,000. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 183 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—AT NEW ROCHELLE, HALF A mile from depot, an elegant stone house, in fine order, with improvements, commanding an extensive land and water prospect; fine lawn, walks stoned and graveled, garden, stable, and fruit. Also, a house and about four acres of land, near Mount Vernon, to rent. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—I WILL sell a first-class Jersey farm of 100 acres, worth $12,000 for $8,000, if sold within ten days, as the owner must leave; location in sight of railroad depot, pleasant and healthy, and near New-Brunswick; good buildings, &c.; terms, one half cash and the remainder to suit, or will exchange for other property. Call and see the owner at 171 Broadway. Room 2, to-day and to-morrow.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT near New-York. Fine large house, with gas hot and cold water, bath and furnace; very pleasantly situated, fifteen miles from City by Hudson River Railroad; half mile from Depot. Eight acres of land, stable, &c.; fruit, &c.; perfectly healthy neighborhood, first-class, near churches and schools. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

DESIRABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE for sale at West Farms; house contains 13 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room and furnace; two acres of ground handsomely terraced, stocked with great variety of fruit, good stable and coach-house, a mile from either Fordham or Tremont Depot. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence and farm; the buildings are all new, and finished in the best style, with gas, water and furnace; the farm is laid out in young fruit trees of the choicest varieties; within thirty miles of the City, and convenient of access. For particulars address C. HOUSE, Station D, New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH-AV., BY STANLEY DAY.—Office hours from 10 to 4. Country property in Broome, Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, New-York, Ontario, Orange, Queens, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester Counties; Staten Island and New-Jersey. Descriptive circular with prices upon application or mailed free.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE country seats on the Hudson, from $13,500 to $75,000; farms in the vicinity, from [illegible] to $20,000; large hotel property on Lake George, $40,000; 1,000 acres, partly improved, in East Tennessee, for exchange. DYE & CURTISS, No. 308 6th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 29 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—GENTLEMAN'S residence on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, near Red Bank and a short drive from Long Branch; six acres, one acre of lawn; fine shade, terraced down to the water's edge; bathing, sailing and fishing; $9,000. G. H. PETRIE, No. 77 Leonard-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED COUNtry residence and farm; will rent separate or together; farm contains 25 acres, good condition, located 1½ miles from Milburn Station on Morris and Essex Railroad, N. J.; will be sold low on easy terms. L. BROWN, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., A FINE country residence situated in the centre of the village; house modern and pleasant; lot contains 1½ acres and its location unsurpassed by any other in the village; will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. For terms, &c., apply to MOSES W. WILSON, Esq.

LINDENWALD—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 225 acres in Columbia County, will be exchanged for land in Yonkers, West Farms or Morrisania, Westchester County, on fair terms. Inquire of LEONARD W. JEROME, No. 48 Exchange-place, or CHARLES A. BATHGATE, Fordham.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Flushing, L. I.; house contains 10 rooms besides attic and cellar; grounds well laid out, with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; within five minutes' walk of depot. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH-AV.—BY STANLEY DAY—Office hours 10 to 4—Houses for sale at reduced prices, with possession. East 30th-st., $14,000; [illegible]; Lexington-av., [illegible]; [illegible] 4th-av., $16,000. Descriptive circulars, upon application, mailed free.

RIDER & FORD, NO. 39 PINE-ST., are making sales of real estate daily. Parties whose property has long been offered yet remains unsold, are invited to call. Our facilities for negotiating sales [illegible] are excelled by none. We offer large amounts of City and country property.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NICE NEWLY-built house in Waverley-st., Hudson City, fifteen minutes from Hoboken Ferry; contains seven rooms; large attic and cellar; water inside; with two lots. Apply to C. P. NICOLL, No. 360 7th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A nice farm of 40 acres; new buildings; modern style; level loam soil; well fenced; 20 miles on Long Island. Address WILLIAMSON, Box No. 128 Times Office.

WEST MORRISANIA.—A NICE TWO-STORY house, with extension; 3 lots in garden, and fruit; house contains 8 rooms; only 3 minutes from depot, price [illegible], half cash. Apply to DENNISON, Melrose Depot, Westchester County.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT GUNTHER-[illegible] County, L. I., two new cottages [illegible] from Bath; accessible at all hours of the day. For further particulars, apply to JAMES M. MILLER, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PROPERTY IN 22D-ST., NEAR 6th-av., lot 25x100; will rent the same of the purchaser for a term of years, paying a rent of $1,000 above 7 per cent. on the sum invested. For all particulars, inquire of N. O. BISHOP'S, No. 67 Liberty-st.

PLEASANT HOMES WITHIN 1 HOUR by rail, tasty cottages, 10 acres of fine land; [illegible] house nearly furnished, large lot, only $4,000. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE NEAR [illegible] Depot, 1¾ hours ride from Jersey City by [illegible] Railroad. Inquire of SETH WILKS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME COTTAGES, AT [illegible] Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF [illegible] ACRES, [illegible] Westchester Co., [illegible] miles from New-York [illegible]. For particulars apply to [illegible] HOOPER, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

AT MORRISANIA—FOR SALE, A HOUSE [illegible]

A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-STONE [illegible]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FOR THE SEASON—An elegant private residence, furnished, at Newburgh, N. Y.; scenery unsurpassed, neighborhood select. House has 20 rooms, modern improvements; four acres of land, in lawns, fruit trees, shrubbery, plenty of flowers, a splendid garden of over an acre, over two hundred grape-vines, small fruit in abundance; stable room for four horses; cow, horses and carriages if required. Inquire of E. F. COREY & SON, No. 54 Wall-st., where photographic view may be seen.

A SPLENDID FRUIT FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT AT METUCHEN, N. J.—30 acres, 370 apple, 100 pear, 40 peach and 30 cherry trees; also grapes, quince, 2 acres blackberries, 1½ strawberries, currants, raspberries, &c.; large residence, 15 rooms, water through house, bath-room, &c.; good large barn, carriage-house and tenant house. Land lies beautifully to sell off in building plots, being the highest ground in the village. Price $15,000. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS HIS country-seat for sale, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli; for description see New-York Times, May 4, and Army and Navy Journal, Feb. 3, 1866. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 241 Broadway.

A FINE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, located a few miles from the city, on the Hudson, completely elevated, commanding a full view of the River; elegant garden, fruits, shrubbery, &c. Price $6,000; part can remain on mortgage. G. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 85 Nassau-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT—TWENTY ACRES—IN Bergen County, near the depot; good buildings, fruit, &c.; to be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 324 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., ABOUT one mile from depot, a neat dwelling-house, barn and four acres of ground. Price $3,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 5 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—HIGH STOOP, GOOD location, near 5th-av.; rent reasonable; also, unfurnished house on Lexington-av., $2,000. Apply to G. H. BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHERN LANDS IN MISSISsippi, suitable for cotton plantations, about 4,000 acres; title perfect; for sale very cheap. Call or address OGDEN & ROBERTS, No. 10 Old-slip.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, NEAR NEW-Dorp Station, nine acres of superior land, fine elevation, good water views, &c. Inquire of J. NOBLE, No. 119 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
On BROADWAY and NEW streets, near WALL-street. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 19 BROAD-STREET.

TO LET—PART OF A NEW STORE ON Leonard-st., near Broadway; possession given immediately. Inquire of G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing 34 acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, barns, sheds, ice-house, all in excellent order, and recently built of the best material; the house stands on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and adjacent country. The property will be sold with the furniture and horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply on the premises, of WILLIAM MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., per Hudson River Railroad, or to JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier Hanover Bank.

A SUMMER RESIDENCE TO BE LET—for four or five months, but not less than four, with immediate possession. A large commodious furnished house, at Waddington, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, the most healthy situation in the State, where there is good fishing and boating. There is a very superior piano, a moderate library, a large garden well stocked with every kind of choice fruit and asparagus, an ice house, a good yard of poultry, and the lawn is well shaded by wide-spreading forest trees. The rent asked is $70 a month, with a satisfactory reference or prepayment. Apply to RICHARD HARISON, at Waddington.

AT NO. 319 4TH-AV., BY STANLEY DAY—Office hours from 10 to 4. Furnished and unfurnished houses to let on Union-square, Gramercy Park, Lexington, 4th and 5th avs.; in 9th, 17th, 18th, 45th, 50th, 54th sts.; at Fishkill, Hyde Park, Oyster Bay, Fairmount, West Morrisania, Dobbs' Ferry, Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle, Rye, Sing Sing, Hall's Corners, Tremont, West Farms, Peekskill, Catskill, Haverstraw, Bergen and Shrewsbury.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT BAY Ridge, suburbs of Brooklyn, containing 11 rooms, all in good repair, within half an hour of the ferry, and 100 yards of the city cars, which pass every 15 minutes; the house commands a splendid view of New-York Bay, and has 2½ acres of land, barn, stables, kitchen-garden, plants and extensive apple orchard attached. Apply to WM. H. POWER & CRAIG, 3 Broadway, New-York.

CORNWALL.—TO LET—FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a furnished house, containing 11 rooms; surrounded by shade trees; garden, stable, cow, and pasture for same; the house stands upon high ground, and is in every respect a healthy and desirable residence. Apply to JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 92 Warren-st., or to JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, New York.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE near Mount Vernon, Westchester County; 30 minutes' steamboat trains; good water, churches, schools, one half mile from two railway stations; garden fine, lawn, carriage-house and stable, cow pasturage, shade and fruit trees. Apply to CHARLES LELAND, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-Court; rent $1,000.

TO LET—VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY, AT Rahway, N. J., known as the Rahway Steam Mills; large 4-story building, with engine of 40 horse power—4 run of stone and machinery complete; suitable for any manufacturing purpose; will be rented low. Apply to ROBERT J. MEEKS & CO., No. 21 Cedar-st., or to J. M. TUFTS, at Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, FURNISHED HOUSE, 5 minutes' walk from principal depot; the house is thoroughly genteel and well appointed; contains twelve rooms; gas throughout; rent [illegible] per month. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 29 William-st., N. Y., before 12 M., or at Orange, N. J.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED GOTHIC COTTAGE, two miles south of Newburgh, with 13 acres of land; carriage-house; fruit of all kinds; on high, healthy ground; extensive river view. Apply to SAMUEL H. GRAHAM, United States Assistant Treasurer's Office, New-York.

NEAR WEST POINT.—TO LET—A LARGE furnished house, with 50 acres of land, stable, large garden, (in order,) ice-house, filled, abundance of fruit, on the west bank of the Hudson, about a mile below Cozzens' Hotel; rent, $2,000. Apply to ALFRED PELL, No. 45 William-st.

TO LET, AT WOODSIDE, L. I., AND within ten minutes' time from Hunter's Point depot by Long Island R. R., a two-story and attic dwelling-house, with garden well filled with fruit trees, &c., of one acre or more. For particulars, apply to S. B. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—For the Summer or year, at Stratford, Conn.; Westport, Conn.; Newark, N. J.; Bloomfield, N. J.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Astoria, L. I.; Bay Ridge, L. I.; New-Brighton, S. I.; near Vanderbilt Landing, S. I. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET OR FOR SALE—On Cebra-av., Castleton Heights; house, 20 rooms, with all modern improvements, stone stable, 16 acres of ground, lawn, orchard and garden; location perfectly healthy, view unsurpassed. Apply to CHAS. KENTGEN, No. 128 William-st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a first-class house, containing every modern convenience, in a pleasant location, would like to let a large well furnished front room to one or two gentlemen of the first respectability; best of reference given and required. No. 201 West 19th-st.

TO LET—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, ONE of the most pleasant places in the village, near the landing, well shaded, with abundance of fruit of all kinds; will be let with or without the furniture, with one or more acres of land. For terms, apply to HENRY GESNER, opposite the Bank at Nyack.

A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor at $20 per week; also, back parlor and bedroom at $15; elegantly furnished, with hot and cold water, bathroom, &c., attached; single rooms $5; first-class house, in a fashionable neighborhood, near Delmonico's and the club-houses. Address F. X., Box No. 1,991 Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN FLUSHing, Long Island, suitable for a small family, pleasantly situated; eight minutes' walk from railroad depot; possession immediately. Inquire of SILVANUS MILLER, No. 21 Broadway, second story, front office.

TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—Very complete residence at Flushing, on high ground, surrounded by fine shade trees; house in perfect order; three rooms on first floor; seven bedrooms, range, bathroom, &c. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT LAKE GEORGE, one of the most beautifully situated villas on that peerless lake, ice-house filled, barn, stables, &c., [illegible] acres, for three months. Apply to D. BURRELL, No. 109 Pearl-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Throg's Neck, Westchester, containing 10 rooms; carriage-house, stable, plenty of fruit and shade trees. Inquire of WM. F. WARING, Security Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE ON Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry, for six months or one year. Possession immediate. Address Box No. 1,404 Post-office, New-York.

YONKERS.—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH twelve rooms to let for the season or year; gas, &c.; good river view; near depot; also, several first-class furnished country seats. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

A PLEASANT COTTAGE TO RENT AT Ravenswood, 25 minutes from City Hall; two acres of lawn, fruit and shade trees. ENOCH ARMITAGE, No. 29 William-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES of the store No. 65 Liberty-st., with offices on second floor; also, the basement and sub-cellar. Apply to JOHN SMITH, No. 65 Liberty-st.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME, COUNTRY AND City combined, can be rented for six months or a year, completely furnished, by personal application to the owner, at No. 72 Murray-st., third floor.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOME COTTAGES, AT [illegible] minutes from Chambers-st. [illegible] Railway. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTtage, 11 rooms, in neat order; gas and water; fruit and flowers; stable for two horses; near ferry at Clifton, S. I. Address G., Box No. 2,988 Post-office.

TO RENT FURNISHED—FROM JULY 1 TO Oct. 1, a furnished house on a fine part of Murray Hill, at a moderate rent. Address D. G. R., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, to gentleman and wife, or family of adults. No. 160 2d-av., corner of 10th-st.

ALL OR PART OF THE SECOND FLOOR of house No. 251 Henry-st., to let to a small family of adults only. [illegible] Apply on the premises.

TO LET—SEVERAL DESIRABLE SMALL PRIvate [illegible] No. [illegible] East 28th-st.

TO LET—DESK-ROOM IN A QUIET FRONT office. Inquire at Room No. 3, second floor, No. 128 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, [illegible] ELEGANT HOUSE. NO. [illegible] WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

THREE FINE LOFTS TO LET—NO. 18 [illegible]-st., near Broadway. Apply to [illegible] WHEAT, No. [illegible]

TO LET—[illegible] FURNISHED ROOMS TO [illegible]

TO LET.

NORWALK, CONN.—A HANDSOME RESIdence, furnished and pleasantly located, to let for the Summer; garden fruit in abundance; barn, carriage-house, &c. Full information at No. 563 Broadway, music-store.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I., a pleasant and completely furnished residence for four months, with two acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, carriage-house and stable for three horses. For terms, &c., apply to S. B. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOR A FEW MONTHS, A COTTAGE-built house, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Wallkill, Orange County, in a healthful part of the country; partially furnished. For particulars inquire of E. C. PATTERSON, Esq., No. 27 Park-row.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—AT BLACK Point, Shrewsbury River, N. J., opposite the Highlands of Navesink; fine bathing, sailing, fishing, &c. Apply to N. L. BRUNDAGE, office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN—Two desirable rooms, at moderate terms, through the Summer. Apply at No. 224 4th-av. References required and given.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED, NEWLY furnished rooms can be had at No. 22 Waverley-place, corner of Greene-st., or Winthrop-place; convenient to Broadway and University-place cars.

TO LET—FROM JUNE FIRST TO OCTOBER first, a furnished dwelling house in Jersey City, near Hamilton Square. For particulars address C., Box No. 2,030 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—IN NORWALK, CONN., A COUNTRY cottage, with stable and carriage-house; rent [illegible]. Also, two furnished houses for the Summer. Inquire of D. R. SELLICK, No. 321 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT handsomely furnished rooms, without board, en suite or singly. References exchanged. Apply at No. 51 West 16th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN WEST 34TH-ST. to let for the Summer; rent $650 to 1st November. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOUR LOFTS AT NO. 59 MERCER-st. Apply to TAYLOR BROS., No. 17 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FROM THE 1ST JUNE to 1st October, two furnished rooms, without board, for gentlemen, between 19th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, giving location and terms, W. U. E., Box No. 881 Post-office.

A SUITE OF OFFICES WANTED IMMEDIATELY upon basement, first or second floors, in the neighborhood of Wall-st. and Broadway; suitable for the profession of the subscriber. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

A NEAT COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—Within an hour of New-York; a house and lot well situated up town must be taken as part payment. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER, No. 16 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can assist in dressmaking; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 3d-av., between 20th and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for several years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 5th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl in a small private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 23d-st., near 7th-av., first floor. Best City reference given.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; the best City references can be given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 65 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; understands soups, fish, meats, game, desserts and all kinds of breakfast breads; can furnish the best of City reference. Call at No. 480 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO PROTEStant girls, one as cook and the other as laundress, in a private family; both understand their business; City reference given. Call at No. 134 East 23d-st., first floor, 2 stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a neat, capable girl; is willing and respectful, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; or would do light chamberwork and sewing; good references. Can be seen at No. 22 Lafayette-place for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., first floor, front room; no objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German person, to accompany a lady to California; is a good nurse and seamstress, and willing to make herself useful. Call or address No. 273 West 37th-st.; best of reference will be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY one who thoroughly understands her business; can furnish first-class City reference. Apply at No. 400 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or will take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 124 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT lady's maid; is a first-class French hairdresser and dressmaker; can do up fine lace. Can be seen at No. 92 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as laundress, one who thoroughly understands her business; has five years' reference. Please call for two days at No. 196 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 51 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family, country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 169 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and laundress; understands fluting; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 282 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes of all descriptions; the best of reference. Apply at No. 25 5th-av. Can operate on sewing-machine.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands all kinds of first-rate family cooking; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at 69 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL A SITUAtion as first-class waitress and seamstress; can give good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 128 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY BY A first-class cook; understands the business thoroughly; willing to do coarse washing; the best City reference. Call at No. 161 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE family as wet nurse by a young married woman with a fresh breast of milk, her baby being two months old; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 9 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY a respectable young woman; would be willing to go to the country; good City references. Apply at No. [illegible] East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who understands her business, in a boarding-house or hotel; has City reference; apply at No. 88 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMilies by the day, to cut out and make boys' clothes; also sacks and basques in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 181 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY GIRL, A situation as nurse or parlor maid; can give the best of City reference from her last employer, with whom she lived three years. May be seen at No. 9 Astor-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 77 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as competent cook. Call for two days at No. 231 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, work by the day or week. Address, M. Y., Station C, New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as groom and coachman; understands his business in all its branches; also understands the care and milking of cows, and wishes to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best of reference. Call on or address J. H., Box No. [illegible], second floor, front room, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN the country, or groom, in the City, by a young man who has just arrived from Europe; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment. Call, for two days, on J. M., at F. Trainor's saddlery warehouse, No. 781 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; has the best of City reference. Call on or address T. M., No. [illegible] 6th-av., in the harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener; understands breaking and driving horses; can milk if required; has 5 years' reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 69 Henry-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman, who thoroughly understands the business; [illegible] for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A SITUATION, BY a single man, [illegible] understands his business [illegible] Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man [illegible] understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. B., Box No. 187 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an English married man, two in family, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; first-class recommendations from former employers. Address D. W., Box No. 3,679 New-York Post-office, or see between 10 and 3 on Friday, at No. 63 Pine-st., front office, first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman, and will milk, if required, and make himself generally useful; has several years' experience in the business; the country preferred; has the best of two years' reference from his last employer. Address E. R., for two days, Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands City driving; has lived with some of the best private families in this City; can give reference to that effect. Address coachman E. H. H., No. 123 East 28th-st., or Box No. 239 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener in a private family; understands the cultivation of grapes, vegetables, fruit trees, plants, &c.; good City reference from last employer. Address W. C., Box No. 136 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single young man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; country preferred; is willing and obliging; best of City and Country references given. Address T. C. Box 132 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, man as coachman and gardener, the wife as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; they are strong and healthy; are natives of Europe. Address J. R., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener; has good references; understands his business; will work for moderate wages. Call or address GROOM, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; can furnish the best of references as to waiting and character. Inquire at No. 37 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or gardener; understands both, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address F., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man as gardener; would mind a horse and cow, and make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom in a private family; understands his business well. Address M. GILLESPIE, Box No. 204 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; no objection to live in the country; best of City reference. Address No. 361 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or assistant in a wholesale house; commission business preferred. Address L. M., Box 188 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.
AGENTS, male and female, are making as high as $20 per day with THE GREAT LABOR SAVER, worth $20 to any family. Only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars. R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS with good recommendations at the Servants' Institute, No. 86 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, AN ACTIVE, intelligent boy, from 15 to 17 years of age; one who writes a good hand and has had some experience preferred. Address in handwriting of applicant, giving references, Box No. 631 General Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN THE care of children, &c.; American preferred; a good girl will have a pleasant home. Apply at No. 322 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ADJUSTER OF MARINE AVERages of unquestioned ability and industry. Address P. O., Box No. 2,893; communications will be considered as strictly confidential.

WANTED—IN A STATIONERY STORE, A LAD of not less than 14 years of age, to learn the business; must reside with his parents. Address Box No. 4,885 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A STORE, A BOY OF 14 OR 15 years of age, who is willing to make himself useful; one who resides with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 3860 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE IN SOUTH ST. A boy 15 to 16 years of age, who resides with his parents preferred. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box 50 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best of references required. Apply at No. 30 West 10th-st., from 9 to 12.

WANTED—A BOY, TO WORK ON A FARM. Apply at No. 105 Waverley-place.

LOCAL AGENTS AND SOLICITORS FOR Life Insurance are wanted by a first-class Company in every city and town. Very liberal inducements are offered. Address, with reference, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 4,767 Post-office, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNtry, for the sale of a time-registering barometer—something new. Apply to ARMAROLDI & CO., No. 52 Fulton-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$5,000 REWARD
Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN ROSS, so called, lately doing business as a broker at No. 44 Exchange-place, in this City, who absconded on the 2d inst., having committed forgeries of bank checks to a large amount. The following is a description of his person: Age, 35; height, 5 feet 9 inches; thin; high cheek bones; sunken cheeks; eyes dark and deep set; hair dark brown; sallow complexion; consumptive in appearance; coughs when speaking; speaks slowly and chews rhubarb; dressed in dark sack overcoat and cassimere hat; is supposed to have in his possession upward of $200,000 in money or funds, a portion in compound interest notes. In addition to the above reward for his arrest, ten per cent. will be paid on the amount recovered from him.
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, G. A. MURDOCK, President.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, EDWARD ARTHUR, President.
New-York, May 3, 1866. BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

INODOROUS DISINFECTING FLUID OF 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Thousands of gallons were used in 1849 and '58 in the hospitals, prisons, hotels and private dwellings with unqualified success; it does not smell or stain, and may be sprinkled in sick rooms, water-closets, &c., and all offensive instantly disappear. For sale by the manufacturer, J. W. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO., Nos. 562 and 564 Broadway, New-York, Manufacturers of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS, And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c. Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware. GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

PLANTS. PLANTS.
A splendid collection of all sorts of plants, viz: verbenas, roses, heliotropes, running roses and evergreen trees, for sale by WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, No. 1,242 Broadway, near 29th-st. Verbenas put up in baskets for the country.

ALDERNEY COW.
A superior young thorough-bred Alderney cow, to calve very soon, for sale. Apply to JOHN HAVEN, Fort Washington, New-York City.

Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad Co., Richmond, Va., May 10, 1866.
FIFTY TONS OF OLD RAILS AND THREE OLD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES FOR SALE.—The Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad Company have about fifty tons of old railroad iron, and three old locomotive engines for sale. The iron will be weighed and delivered at the Company's Depot in Richmond. Offers in writing are invited. For particulars inquire at the Company's office, corner of Main and 8th sts., Richmond, Va. E. H. GILL, Engineer and Superintendent.

MATRIMONIAL.—BUREAU OF MATRIMONIAL alliance, agency, international, in Paris, London and Florence. Bureau card, (confidential) exchange of facilities presented, mailed free on receipt of $1. The Bridal Press, the organ and exponent of this institution, [illegible] Address Official Agency, [illegible], No. [illegible] 8th-av., New-York.

DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURE ON MANHOOD—A warning to young men, containing information never before published, can be had free of charge at the drug-store, 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st., or by addressing Box No. 4,586 Post-office, New-York City.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO LOST their personal effects when serving on vessels lost or captured, can recover pay for the same by the recent act of Congress. We have the necessary forms for application. L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

BALLS, BALLS, BALLS.—W. BISHOP [illegible]

CARPET WARP, TWINE, TWINE, HOP [illegible] WILLARD HARVEY, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 222 Broadway, corner of Ann-st.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, No. [illegible] 4th-av., successfully administered by the inventor for 12 years, for rheumatism, metallic and chronic diseases.

CALVARY CHURCH.—PEW FOR SALE IN a desirable location, No. [illegible] south transept. Apply to S. BRUSH, No. [illegible] Front-st.

WANTED—TWO LOTS IN GREENWOOD Cemetery. Address, stating location and price, WHITMORE, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

PERSONAL.

SIX CENTS REWARD.
Ran away from the subscriber, on or about April [illegible], an apprentice boy, 19 years of age, name ELIJAH TICE, about 5 feet 5 inches high, light hair, dark gray eyes, and had on when he left a brown coat, dark [illegible] pants. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy, under penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid, but no charges, for his return. W. A. SKINNER.
[illegible], N. J., April [illegible], 1866.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE [illegible]

G. H. A. M.—ARRIVED THIS MORNING. [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

Hermann, E. VAN THOR, Commander, 2,600 tons, 900 horse power.......................17th May.
Ericsson, LOWBER, Commander, 2,200 tons, 800 horse power.......................24th May.
Atlantic, CHAS. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power.......................31st May.
Baltic, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power.......................14th June.
Western Metropolis, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power.......................28th June.
Mississippi, W. G. FURBER, Commander, 2,600 tons, 800 horse power.......................July.

Further departures from New-York, (besides extra steamers); July 19, August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 18; November 8, 22; December 6, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 25; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 28; December 12.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $125 00; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The steamship CITY OF PARIS will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 9 A. M. on SATURDAY, May 19. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8:30 A. M.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF PARIS.......SATURDAY.......May 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY.......May 26
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY.......June 2
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY.......June 9
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......SATURDAY.......June 16

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$120	Steerage	$35
First Cabin to London	125	Steerage to London	40
First Cabin to Paris	135	Steerage to Paris	50

Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, May 19
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 2
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP NAPOLEON III., FOR Brest and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, May 19, at 10 o'clock precisely; passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, May 12, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships	Tons	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,330	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,650	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, May 19
VIRGINIA.....WEDNESDAY, May 23
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, May 26
ERIN.....SATURDAY, June 2
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, June 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 2 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 16.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 23.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

TARIFA.....WEDNESDAY, May 23.
TRIPOLI.....WEDNESDAY, May 30.
HECLA.....WEDNESDAY, June 6.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. RARITAN, Capt. ALEXANDER, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight at printed tariff rates.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River. NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-class Steamships, Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st. [illegible]

The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 13 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.....THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 32 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA will leave on THURSDAY, May 10.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

MURRAY'S LINE.

The favorite fast sailing steamship LEO will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, May 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. N. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 P. M. [illegible] H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The GEORGE CROMWELL follows May 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

[illegible]

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MAY.

1st, ARIZONA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
11th, COSTA RICA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
21st, NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA. ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH. REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class.	Second class.	Third class.
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On SATURDAY, May 19, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river ensures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
FREIGHTS REDUCED.

The fast and favorite steamships SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails May 19. MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails May 26.

Cabin passage.....TWENTY DOLLARS.

Through tickets issued to the interior.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, Ga.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.

Cabin passage.....$20

The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship GENERAL BARNES, CAPT. THOMAS H. MORTON, will leave on SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage.....$20.

EVERY THURSDAY,

landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship TYBEE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 17.

For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
LEWIS S. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 240 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with train for West, and at Troy with train for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for West, and at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with train for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily to Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

7:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

H. RIDDLE, General Superintendent, New-York.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, New-York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 14th inst., trains on this road will run as follows: Leave New-York, Pier No. 32 North River, 11 A. M. Express line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Vincentown, Atsion, Jackson, and all the stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours; fare $2. 4:15 P. M. for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden; fare $2. Freight train at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden. Returning trains leave Camden: Express at 9:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 3:15 P. M. Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M. Way mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:30, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXPRESSES.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

Having finally completed its through connections as far South as ATLANTA, Ga., and as far West as ST. LOUIS, Mo., it is now prepared to transport merchandise and packages to and from the above, and intermediate points in the MOST EFFICIENT AND EXPEDITIOUS MANNER.

In order to afford most ample security to shippers, it has effected

AN INSURANCE OF $500,000,

on the money chests of the Company by each train with leading Insurance Companies, whose aggregate capital and assets amount to

$15,000,000,

for which additional security against common carriers' risk, offered by no other single Company, NO EXTRA CHARGE IS MADE.

MONEY, BULLION, and VALUABLE PACKAGES, will be received and charged at the same rate as by any other Express Company.

Office of the Company, No. 280 Broadway. A money and package office, for convenience of Bankers and Brokers, is also opened at No. 74 Broadway.
J. E. JOHNSTON, President.
B. F. FICKLIN, General Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barge *Walter Sands* and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

VIGELIUS & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
LEAF TOBACCO.
Nos. 162 and 164 Pearl-st.
Leaf tobacco received on consignment.

IRON WORKS.

IRON WORK

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM [illegible]

STATIONERY.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. F. V. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new, fast and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. O. GREEN, will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 48, East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board. For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Tuesday, May	8,	12	M.	Monday, May	7,	11	A. M.
Thursday,	10,	2	P. M.	Wednesday,	9,	1	P. M.
Saturday,	12,	3½	P. M.	Friday,	11,	1	P. M.
Monday,	14,	3½	P. M.	Monday,	14,	7	A. M.
Tuesday,	15,	3½	P. M.	Tuesday,	15,	7	A. M.
Thursday,	17,	8	A. M.	Wednesday,	16,	1½	A. M.
Saturday,	19,	10	A. M.	Friday,	18,	10	A. M.
Tuesday,	22,	8½	A. M.	Monday,	21,	11	A. M.
Wednesday,	23,	9	A. M.	Tuesday,	22,	1	P. M.
Thursday,	24,	2	P. M.	Wednesday,	23,	1½	P. M.
Saturday,	26,	3½	P. M.	Friday,	25,	2	P. M.
Monday,	28,	3½	P. M.	Monday,	28,	6½	A. M.
Tuesday,	29,	3½	P. M.	Tuesday,	29,	7	A. M.
Wednesday,	30,	3½	P. M.	Wednesday,	30,	7½	A. M.
Thursday,	31,	3½	P. M.	Thursday,	31,	7½	A. M.

MAY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and elegant steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-street, North River:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Saturday, 19th, at 10 A. M.	Monday, 21st, at 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d, at 9 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d, at 1 P. M.
Wednesday, 23d, at 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d, at 2 P. M.
Thursday, 24th, at 10½ A. M.	Thursday, 24th, at 2½ P. M.
Friday, 25th, at 11½ A. M.	Friday, 25th, at 3½ P. M.
Saturday, 26th, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 28th, at 6 A. M.
Monday, 28th, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 29th, at 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 30th, at 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 31st, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 31st, at 4 P. M.	Friday, June 1, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, June 2, at 9½ A. M.	

All freight must be on board at least a quarter of an hour before starting.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock and Cornwall; returning will leave Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMboat ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, April 30, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 and 34th-st. pier at 7:45 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, and Hudson.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception), at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NEW IRON SIDE-wheel excursion steamer. Apply to PARKINSON, No. 691 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE.

TIMOLAT'S old-established Sulphur Medicated Vapor Baths, removed to No. 110 Bleecker-st. These Baths are recommended by our most eminent physicians as a preventive of all epidemic diseases. Given daily.

O. S.—1866.
CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full description of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 162 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. [illegible] Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. [illegible] Directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of all female complaints. Patients from a distance provided with board during treatment. Remedy for monthly derangements, $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 90 3d-av., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Confidential information sent free to married ladies, and to the feeble and malformed. Address Dr. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most [illegible]. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York. [illegible]

DR. LARMONT [illegible]

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RESCUED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $5 per vial. Book, 25 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of imbecility, [illegible].

SOCIETIES.

NEW-YORK LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—L'AFRICAINE.

Director.....J. GRAU

Lessee of the grand TEATRO TACON, of Havana, and the new and elegant FRENCH THEATRE, 14th-st. On FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18, L'AFRICAINE, with the following eminent artists:

GAZZANIGA,	BOSCHETTI,	MUSIANI,
ORLANDINI,	MILLERI,	POLLINI
REICKARD,	COLETTI,	MULLER.

Conductor and Musical-Director.....Sig. MUZIO.
SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK—GRAND MATINEE.

Opera night in Brooklyn—THIS THURSDAY, LA TRAVIATA.

Mr. Grau takes pleasure to state that through the courtesy of Mr. Max Maretzek, the present Lessee of the New-York Academy, he is enabled to present his Company at this establishment.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Opera Director.....J. GRAU

THIS THURSDAY, MAY 17, LA TRAVIATA,

which Opera was received on the opening night, in New-York, with great enthusiasm.

Debut in Brooklyn of the following eminent artists: BOSCHETTI, Violetta, ANASTASIA, Alfredo, ORLANDINI, Germont, COLETTI, BARILI. Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO

IRVING HALL.—ORGAN CONCERTS.

MR. ROBERT ELDER, THE WONDERFUL BLIND ORGANIST, Will perform on ODELL'S NEW ORGAN ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21, Assisted by the following artists:

MISS NETTIE STERLING, The celebrated Contralto.
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL, The favorite Baritone.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Chairs 50 cents extra. For sale at the music-stores. Doors open at 7½. To begin at 8 o'clock.

IRVING HALL—SUNDAY SACRED CONCERTS.

THE SIXTH SACRED CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING, May 20, at 8 o'clock.

Miss FANNY STOCKTON, Contralto.
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor. And
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, the celebrated Organist, will perform on Odell's new organ.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.

BY WILLIAM BRADFORD.

The Committee of the "Soldiers' Orphans Home" are happy to announce that the above picture will be exhibited at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, for the benefit of this noble Institution, opening on FRIDAY, the 11th of May, for three weeks. Gallery will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Season Ticket $1.

On behalf of the Committee.
MRS. CHAS. P. DALY, V. P.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with separate rooms and board in a private family, where there are no other boarders; house with modern improvements, near Second-place, South Brooklyn, within eight minutes of Hamilton-av. Ferry. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References given and required. Address J. H. C., Box No. 2,485 New-York Post-office.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOARDING.—ANY lady desiring to find an elegant home with excellent medical attendance, kind care and strict retirement during confinement, can find every requisite with a widow lady living genteelly, without children or boarders. For particulars address Box No. 331 Brooklyn Post-office.

HANDSOME FLOOR AND EXTENSION —Unfurnished, with closets and bathroom; private table if desired; desirable for gentlemen and wife or party of gentlemen or physician. Also, other well-furnished rooms. No. 109 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BEFORE OR BY JUNE 1, BY A gentleman and his wife, a neatly furnished room, with board, in a private family; terms must be moderate. Address C. R., Box No. 120 *Times* Office, stating terms, with hours for breakfast and tea. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without breakfast and tea, in a private American family, by applying at No. 244 South 8th-st., near Erie-st., Jersey City.

NICELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR front room to let, with or without board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, at No. 134 West 12th-st. Terms moderate.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room with board; other rooms June 1; terms very low for the Summer; house first-class. No. 143 West 46th-st.; references.

$7 TO $12 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Less to gentlemen rooming together, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; beautiful location.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT furnished rooms to gentlemen with breakfast; references exchanged; Address T., 14 2d-place, Brooklyn.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to single gentlemen, in a private family, with or without board. No. 184 Waverley-place.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board. Dinner at 6. Inquire at No. 51 Lexington-av., corner of 25th-st.

ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD, TO a gentleman and wife of single gentlemen, at No. 23 West 33d-st. References unexceptionable.

13 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST.—NEAR 5th-av.—Elegant suites of rooms and single rooms, on second and third floors, with very superior board.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD—AT NO. 144 MONtague-st., Brooklyn, on the heights; superior location.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS opened a commodious hotel for the accommodation of City boarders, at East Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y., on line of Susquehanna Railroad, two hours' ride west from Albany; charges reasonable. Address GEORGE RICH, proprietor, or call for reference at No. 201 3d-av., or on Lawyer Robinson, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board and two large rooms in a private family. Those wishing a pleasant home for the Summer, and are willing to pay a liberal price, can address BOARD, Box No. 57 Post-office, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON.—ONE OR two families can obtain good board and pleasant rooms in a private family at Milton; terms moderate. Address Box No. 111 Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or call on ISAAC A. BIGGS & SON, No. 77 Nassau-st. N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE.—TWO SMALL families could obtain pleasant rooms and good board in a house pleasantly situated and convenient to the depot. Address G., Rye Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, good board, and the comforts of home in Rahway, N. J. Address N. D. FISHER, Box No. 4,149 Post-office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—PERSONS DESIRING board in a pleasant village, can be accommodated in a private family in Ludlow, Vt. Address LUDLOW, Station A, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter can obtain board in a first-class private family, in a delightful situation in Stamford, Conn. Address CONN., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LADY HAS JUST RENTED for the Summer a first-class house in Orange, N. J., and can accommodate a few boarders, if of the right kind; such as desire a quiet home on the Sabbath, and can afford to pay good prices for excellent rooms, in a beautiful and healthy location, can address a note, with real name, to K., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office, or apply on premises on Essex, near Highland-av., 5 minutes' plank walk from Orange Valley Station; house ready by 20th May. Choice of rooms to first applicants.

A SELECT PARTY DESIRING FIVE rooms for the Summer, can be accommodated at a large house, beautifully situated among the mountains in Litchfield County, Conn., on the line of the Housatonic Railroad; board $8 a week; house accommodates fifty boarders. Address W. A. D., Box No. 390 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A FEW first-class families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family at Canaan, Conn.; healthy location; view splendid, overlooking the twin lakes and the surrounding country. Apply immediately to W. VAN DAUSEN, No. 506 Broadway.

THE BEST OF BOARD, WITH ALL privileges a country home affords, can be had immediately in the beautiful, healthy village of Spring Valley, Rockland County, 30 miles by railroad from the City. Inquire of F. J. BRAN, No. 113 John-st.

HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS CAN BE obtained, with board, in a very healthy and eligible situation on the banks of the Hudson; stabling for horses. Inquire for second large house above the depot, at Spuyten Duyvil, or address Mrs. H. F., Spuyten Duyvil.

STATEN ISLAND.—BOARD WANTED—GENtleman, wife, two girls (aged 6 years) and nurse; house must be near ferry, three rooms, or two, large and airy; state terms, location, and how to get there. Address W., Box No. 4,955 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD, WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, IN Tarrytown. Address A. C. S., Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE MANONASSETT HOUSE,

MADISON, CONN.

Will be opened for Summer guests May 28, 1866. The drives, fishing and bathing grounds are excellent; three-quarters of a mile from Madison Depot, on Shore Line Railroad; the house is furnished throughout, entirely new. The subscriber has had an experience, and promises to do all in his power to make the stay of his guests pleasant. Applications may be addressed to [illegible] E. PARKER, Manonassett House, Madison, Conn.

LAUREL HOUSE, AT CAUTERSKILL FALLS, on the Catskill Mountains, 1¼ miles west of Mountain House, is now open. Desirable rooms may be engaged by letter to J. L. SHUTE, Catskill. [illegible]

THE BERKSHIRE SODA SPRINGS House, having been thoroughly refitted and refurnished, will be opened by the subscribers on or before the 1st of June, for the reception of boarders during the Summer months upon reasonable terms.
CHARLES E. BOTSFORD, MARTIN HARRIS.
GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., May 8, 1866.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA.—This establishment is beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, [illegible] CROCKER & CO. [illegible]

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG Branch, N. J., will open [illegible] Address COOPER & LAND.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open May 28, 1866.
[illegible] LAND, Proprietor.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, No. [illegible] between 6th and [illegible]

MRS. [illegible] BOWERY—MME. PRIDGE, CLAIR[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

MISS MENKEN AS MAZEPPA.
AN OPINION.

From the New-York Herald of Wednesday, May 16.
ADAH ISAACS MENKEN AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.

The third week of Miss Menken at the Broadway Theatre witnesses no apparent diminution in the houses nightly called out to witness her personation of Mazeppa; not that the play itself has any overwhelmingly attractive features. Excepting as the rather agreeable vehicle for introducing the heroine and her trained steed, *Black Bess*, it can boast of few real excellencies. As it is, however, Mr. Geo. Wood has put it upon the stage in as perfect style as could be expected with the limited space at his command. The entire company is in the cast. A very large audience attended on Monday evening, and those who composed it were satisfied with their visit. Miss Menken was in fine spirits, rode with her usual display of skill and courage, fought with more than her usual vigor, and displayed her symmetrical figure in sundry poses and postures, acknowledged, even by the critics of the Old World, to be extremely graceful as well as classical. There was a great proportion of ladies in the house, going far to contradict the censorious statements of some envious persons that Miss Menken could only cater to the roughest of the sterner sex, and that her stage attire merged closely on indecency. The costume of the ballet girl, that of Celeste as the French Spy, and many others in similar characters that could be instanced, are quite as liable to the latter charge as that selected by Cassimir. A more orderly collection of people has not been gathered within the walls of a Broadway place of amusement within the past twelve months. This is the general rule at the Broadway. While it cannot be claimed that equestrian spectacles like this specialty of Miss Menken's are exactly calculated to do the uttermost toward the elevation of the standard drama, it is also a fact that many much more deleterious pieces are weekly enacted at some very fashionable theatres, where the boards would be considered as forever polluted by the appearance of a horse before the footlights. The dashing *tableaux* and daring acts of Miss Menken upon her mettlesome and well-trained animal have a peculiar fascination for those who have witnessed scenes of a wilder and more terrible nature during the war, and are not entirely distasteful to those of finer intellect who have never looked down a cannon's throat or heard its thunder; and as long as she is the Menken, so long as she will consent to appear as Cassimir, so long will she find admiring auditors. The present piece will soon be withdrawn to make room for another. Miss Adah will enact a different *rôle*, in which she has gained as general applause as has greeted her in the play of Mazeppa.

THE MAZEPPA NIGHTS DRAWING TO A CLOSE.
LAST GRAND MAZEPPA MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 19.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Open at 7½. Begin at 8.

The proprietor begs respectfully to CAUTION the public against the ticket speculators who infest the sidewalks in front of this theatre, and impose upon the public by demanding an increase on the regular prices of admission.

Carriages may be ordered at 11 O'CLOCK,
At which hour the play now terminates.
THIS EVENING,
And every night until further notice,

Mr. Chas. Reade's Drama, founded upon his highly popular novel, entitled

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,

which has had an uninterrupted run of 150 nights in London, with new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood & Maeder; original music by Mr. Mollenhauer; and GREAT CAST.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND EVENTS.

ACT I.
THE FIELDING FARM, WITH THE VILLAGE CHURCH AND DISTANT COUNTRY.
The Rival Suitors—The Jew—The Emigrant's Farewell.

ACT II.
Scene I. APARTMENT IN MEADOW'S HOUSE.
Scene II. INTERIOR OF THE PRISON, WITH ITS CELLS AND GALLERIES.
The Plot—Prison Discipline—The Victim.

ACT III.
GEORGE FIELDING'S HUT IN AUSTRALIA.
The Meeting—Jacky the Savage.

ACT IV.
ROCKY GLEN AND DISTANT MOUNTAINS IN AUSTRALIA, WITH WATERFALL AND RIVULETS BY MOONLIGHT—CHANGING GRADUALLY TO DARKNESS—DAYLIGHT AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.
The Miners—Gold—The Struggle.

ACT V.
THE FARM AND DISTANT COUNTRY.
"Home, Sweet Home!"

THE NEW DRAMA EVERY NIGHT.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.

The magnificent legendary spectacle of FAUSTUS; OR, THE DEMON OF THE DRACHENFELS. Beautiful Scenery and Gorgeous Effects.

Comedy of LOVE IN LIVERY.
Drama of THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN.
FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of G. LINGARD.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS
IN
GAS FIXTURES.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
NO. 631 BROADWAY,
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK FOR THE SALE OF H. N. HOOPER & CO.'S CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c., &c.

SPRING FASHIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES, CLOAKINGS, MANTILLAS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS, &c.
AT
CAMPBELL'S EMPORIUM,
No. 898 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts.

PIQUES,
PIQUES,
PIQUES,
PIQUES,
PIQUES.

SMILLIE & CO. have just received

150 pieces 150 pieces 150 pieces

FIG'D PIQUES, FIG'D PIQUES, FIG'D PIQUES.

White and Buff Grounds Col'd Figures

White and Buff Grounds Col'd Figures

COLORED FIGURES.

Elegant Styles $1 25 per yard.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 783 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th-sts.

BARGAINS
IN
FRENCH CHINA.

DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, &c., &c.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
NO. 631 BROADWAY.
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK FOR THE SALE OF H. N. HOOPER & CO.'S GAS FIXTURES.

MME. DIEDES
Has removed to
NO. 21 UNION-SQUARE.
DRESSES, CLOAKS, LACES, LINGERIES, &c. &c.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

You can purchase cut lengths of MILLINERY GOODS cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call. Largest stock of RIBBONS and STRAW GOODS in the City. Mark the address.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
Second floor—Straw Goods.
Third floor—Millinery and Ribbons.
Fourth floor—Case Goods only.

DRY GOODS.

Mesdames VIRFOLET, No. 37 Clinton-place, beg leave to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have just received from Paris their usual assortment of Summer cloaks and mantillas [illegible]. They offer, too, for sale, their well-known corsets expressly made for their house.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—WILL BE SOLD AT PRIVATE sale, a superb pair of carriage horses [illegible] BROWN, coachman.

HORSES, ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, HARNESS, &c.—[illegible] auction on FRIDAY NEXT, 18th inst., at 1 P. M., by W. H. BURROW, [illegible]. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., at the above sale, will please notify.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF CHESTNUT COL[illegible]

FOR SALE—A SORREL HORSE, FIFTEEN [illegible]

FOR SALE—A CITY-MADE ROCKAWAY, [illegible]

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—A TWO-SEATED [illegible]

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾.
A grand sensational romance,

BENDITO;
Or, THE CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI,

abounding in INTERESTING INCIDENTS, EXCITING SITUATIONS, NEW AND SPLENDID SCENIC EFFECTS, NOVEL MECHANICAL APPLIANCES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS AND COSTUMES.

MASTER ALLIE TURNER,
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD,
To be seen at all hours.
THE WONDER OF WONDERS.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
aged only three years, and weighing 196 POUNDS,
A PERFECT MOUNTAIN OF FLESH.
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,
the only ones on exhibition in America.
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS,
outrivaling in stature and appearance the celebrated
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, May 21, will be produced UNCLE TOM'S CABIN with Mrs. G. C. HOWARD as the original TOPSY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The season of comic operetta will soon commence, with Jules Eichberg's successful humorous work,
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
H. DRAPER, Director.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager.....G. L. Fox.
MISS FANNY HERRING,
In three different characters.
Mr. G. L. FOX in two comic parts.
THE FRENCH SPY.
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
THE DUTCH STATUE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....MANAGER
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
NIGHT PERFORMANCES AT 8 O'CLOCK.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
Unparalleled triumphs of the daring equestrienne,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,

from the Cirque Napoleon, Paris, whose splendor effusing Feats of Equitation are received with VOCIFEROUS ADULATION by crowded and extremely fashionable audiences.

MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
the effulgent centre of the equestrian zodiac,
IN HIS THRILLING HURDLE ACT.
The classic Pantomorphic Character-Rider and Leaper,
MR. JAMES E. COOKE,
and the superb Double Troupe, in a profusion of ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT SCENES.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
Accommodations for 30 boarders. Terms for board and tuition, $100 per session of five months.
T. G. SCRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

AN ACCOMPLISHED ENGLISH LADY, whose French education has rendered her thoroughly conversant with the language of that country, and who is a first-class musician, would like to engage during the Summer months with a family whose daughters wish to devote their mornings to the study of music, vocal or instrumental, painting in water colors, and English and French literature. Salary not an object, where she would have the privilege of forming a class of young ladies for the above studies. The highest City references given. Address L. J., Box No. 140, Sing Sing Post-office.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn. Vacancies for a few good boys. Pupils enjoy all the comforts of a Christian home, with proper intellectual and physical training, in the most healthy district of the State. Can remain during Summer months. Principal in New-York City on the 21st inst. For particulars address as above.
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE A REUNION OF former pupils of Nazareth Hall, on FRIDAY, June 8. All who purpose attending will please address REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23½ miles from the City by Harlem Railroad.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT, either to instruct young children in the English rudiments, or as companion to a lady; would act as housekeeper where the position and duties were not menial. References exchanged. Address Miss E. JAY, Station D, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, ABLE TO TEACH English and French (her parents were French) wishes to find a situation in a family as governess to young children. Write or apply to Miss D., Prof. E. CHARLIER'S house, No. 50 East 24th-st., to whom she refers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a Limited Partnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Mercantile Exchange and Commission Business, has been entered into by and between HERMAN R. BALTZER, residing at Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, residing in the City, County and State of New-York, and BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE," a Banking Corporation, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM and JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuant to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the acts amendatory thereof.

The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is a general foreign and domestic mercantile exchange and commission business.

The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership are the said Herman R. Baltzer, William G. Taaks, Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, in which partnership the said Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks are the general partners, and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows: that is to say, the said Herman R. Baltzer resides in the town of Southfield, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; the said William G. Taaks resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America; and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie is located and resident at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany; and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath all reside in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany.

The said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, as one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership the sum of one hundred [illegible] and the said William L. Deichmann, one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars [illegible] and the said Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, three of the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents in United States currency, making the amount contributed in the aggregate by the said special partners [illegible] thousand dollars in United States currency.

The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the fourteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said copartnership is to continue until and terminate upon the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

Dated New-York, April 28, 1866.

H. R. BALTZER,
W. G. TAAKS,
BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
GUSTAV MEVISSEN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
JACOB VOM RATH,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. JAMES A. BECKWITH, [illegible] of the City of Oswego, New-York. Notice first published March 28, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. [illegible] County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New-York, on the [illegible] day of June, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of the insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
A. L. JOHNSON, Attorney for Insolvent, Fulton, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. [illegible] Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against [illegible] SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of August next. Dated Jan. 24, 1866.
[illegible] SAUNDERS, Executrix.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the truly great and original tragedian, CHARLES DILLON, who will appear THIS (Thursday) EVENING, MAY 17, 1866, for the second time, in the thrilling and pathetic character of

BELPHEGOR,
THE MOUNTEBANK,

in the play of the same name, written expressly for him, and in which he is universally acknowledged to be WITHOUT A RIVAL.

The play produced after MONTHS OF PREPARATION.
THE SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS ALL NEW, and of the most COSTLY AND GORGEOUS DESCRIPTION.

THE CAST will be unapproachable, comprising the names of MISS IDA VERNON as MADELINE; Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, D. R. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, R. Barry, W. H. Danvers, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Mrs. Chapman, &c.

The scene is laid in France; Period, Reign of Louis XVIII.

BELPHEGOR EVERY NIGHT.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the CONNIE SOOGAH.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will appear for positively the last time but two in Go[illegible] Drama, entitled the
CONNIE SOOGAH,
OR
THE WEARING OF THE GREEN,

presented with its great cast and beautiful scenery, including

THE SEA-GULL ROCK, GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, FINGAL'S CAVE, CASCADE AND DEVIL'S BASIN IN THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS AS CORNEY McGRATH, with the popular ballads of "Pat Malloy," and "Wel[illegible] come all Heartily."

Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS AS NELLY NOLAN, with the favorite song of "Avington Green," and a new Irish jig.

MADAME PONISI AS ELSIE OF THE GLEN.

Lover's beautiful Irish drama of RORY O'MORE is in active rehearsal, with new scenery, appointments and a powerful cast, and will be produced ON MONDAY NEXT.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.....J. H. SELWYN

WEDNESDAY, May 16,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the romantic spectacular drama, entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN,
WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW COSTUMES, NEW APPOINTMENTS, AND UNEQUALED CAST.
Acknowledged by all
THE MOST BRILLIANT PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON,
but which must positively be withdrawn after THURSDAY EVENING, May 17,
to allow for the production of other novelties.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who made her first appearance in America as
GERTRUDE, IN THE LOAN OF A LOVER,
and will on this occasion say farewell in the same character, with other entertainments.

MONDAY EVENING, May 21, will be presented, for the first time, an entirely new adaptation of Charles Dickens' novel of
DAVID COPPERFIELD.
In active preparation,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 19,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
TENDERED TO
MR. O. BUSCH,

Musical Agent, who has been confined to his bed with severe and painful sickness, for many months. On which occasion the following EMINENT ARTISTS HAVE GENEROUSLY VOLUNTEERED:

VOCALISTS:
Miss FANNY STOCKTON,
Miss ZELDA HARRISON,
Signor ARDAVANI.

PIANISTS:
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. ROBERT HELLER,
Mr. [illegible] GOLDBECK.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, (Violin.)

ORGAN SOLOIST:
Mr. G. W. MORGAN.

CONDUCTOR AND ACCOMPANYIST:
Mr. G. W. COLBY.

Tickets of admission $1; can be obtained at all the principal music-stores, at Steinway & Sons' Piano Rooms, No. 71 East 14th-st., and at the Hall, on the evening of the Concert.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS.

BRYANT'S!

Mechanics Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON!
Brilliant success of the astonishing aerial
ELEPHANT! ELEPHANT!! ELEPHANT!!!
Dan Bryant and Seymour in their world-renowned scene
LES MISERABLES! OUR AFRICAN POLKA!!
The Nerves, Tyrolean Galoots, Black Chemist,
U. S. Mail! Ten minutes at the Academy.
Plantation Festival—How are you, Greenbacks!

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—24th-st., next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Two hours of continued laughter; auctioneer, stage-struck barber, quarrelsome servants, &c. PETER PIPER, the man about town. Matinee SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock; children 25 cents.

MARBLE STATUES BY LARKIN G. MEAD, Jr.,

"THE BATTLE STORY,"
"LA CONTADINELLA," "ECHO,"
and others. Open every DAY and EVENING, at the Studio Building, 15 West 10th-st. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

ESTEY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS.

$100 TO $500.

These popular instruments excel all others in QUICKNESS of ACTION, ROUNDNESS, PURITY and VOLUME OF TONE, accomplished by PATENT IMPROVEMENTS. The crowning perfection is the VOX HUMANA TREMOLO, a wonderful imitation of the sympathetic sweetness of the human voice. They are strongly indorsed by Geo. W. Morgan, Wm. A. King, Chas. Fradel, and many others—the highest musical authority in the United States.

Good agents wanted everywhere.

Send for illustrated catalogue, or call at the new warerooms.
GEO. G. SAXE & CO.,
No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES

Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded as abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., New-York, near Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand Pianos will be sold at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons, and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page.
HORACE WATERS.

PROF. HENRY SCHROEDER DESIRES to inform his friends and the public that he has taken rooms at No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st., up stairs, and will receive pupils for the piano, violin, guitar and singing, at moderate terms. Apply between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Also for sale, two fine 7-octave pianos at a bargain.

A COLORED LADY HAVING MUCH experience in playing the piano-forte for soirees, dansantes, matinees, &c., would like engagement as pianist at some watering place for the season; the best of references given as to qualifications, &c. Address for one week F. V. HENDERSON, Williamsburgh Post-office.

PIANOS.—STEDMAN'S IMPROVED OVER-strung iron frame pianos, at greatly reduced prices; fully warranted for five years; a first-class second-hand piano for sale, $225. No. 73 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS AT reduced prices. Also, second-hand pianos at very low rates. A large assortment to rent on moderate terms. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 187 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class pianos for sale on reasonable terms at HAINES BROTHERS' extensive manufactory, corner of 21st-st. and 2d-av.

A. B. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTE Manufactory and Warerooms, [illegible] No. [illegible] East 14th-st., New-York.

THE NEW COLLECTOR.

His First Day at the Custom House.

Speech of Welcome — Collector Smythe's Reply.

The Present Organization and Rules of the Custom House.

Misstatements Corrected — Mr. Connolly — Mr. Perwilliger — Visits and Correspondence.

It was announced in the *Herald* and other papers yesterday morning that Collector SMYTHE would not enter upon his duties at the Custom-house for several days to come. The TIMES stated that he would do so at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He did so, of course, and his presence there created a lively stir among the merchants and clerks. We announced that Mr. SMYTHE would be at the office at 9 A. M., when he would receive the deputies and heads of departments, swear them in, and tell them frankly what he proposed to do himself and what he wished them to do. Long before the exact moment the rotunda was filled with the well-dressed, restless throng who paced the solid floor, hummed quietly the Star-Spangled Banner, or meditated regretfully over the absurdities of recent utterances. Many knew that disrespectful language toward the nation's Executive was no stranger upon their lips; many knew that as day after day passed without word from the Senate of confirmation they had chuckled with unconcealed derision; and still many more knew that their record had been by no means clear during the past four years, and that the Collector was reputed a man of unflinching devotion to the President and the Government. The old flag was raised high upon the staff in honor of the expected arrival, and punctually at the hour named the Collector made his appearance.

He was conducted at once to the large room, usually occupied as the private office of the Collector, where the deputies soon waited upon him. With the Assistant Collector, Mr. CHAS. P. CLINCH, he was already acquainted, as also with Deputy ESTEBE, but the rest were presented individually by the Assistant. With each Mr. SMYTHE exchanged a few pleasant words, and, if one might judge from appearances, there never was a happy or more contented set of men since the discovery of America.

After a moment's pause, the venerable Assistant Collector stepped in advance of the Deputies, and addressing the Collector, said:

Mr. SMYTHE: Collectively and individually we bid you a cordial welcome as the head of the institution of which, as we trust and believe, we have been faithful functionaries for many years. It is with lively satisfaction, Sir, I surrender into your hands the authority and powers, the responsibility and duties of the Collectorship which had individually devolved upon me by the untimely death of our estimable friend, Hon. PRESTON KING. Long may you continue to administer the office with the approbation of the Government to your own honor and satisfaction, and with the continued concert and commendation of this great commercial community with whose business interest you will be ostensibly so intimately connected. We hail you, Sir, and proclaim you, by appointment of the President, and with the unanimous approval of the Senate of the United States, Collector of the District of the City of New-York, as you shall discharge your functions, so with integrity and justice, so help you God. [Applause.]

Mr. CLINCH's manner was peculiarly impressive, and the memories, most natural under the circumstances, were so sad that, despite the marked liveliness of the day, an air of softened courtesy invested the scene, affecting every participant. In reply, Mr. SMYTHE said:

SPEECH OF COLLECTOR SMYTHE.

Mr. Clinch and Messieurs Deputies:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your kind reception, and although I am not familiar with what has been customary on these occasions, I presume some remarks from the new Collector may not be amiss. I enter upon my new and arduous duties with some anxiety, but with a desire and a determination to make my administration successful and acceptable, if possible—and I shall look to you, gentlemen, and rely upon you for every aid and support within your power. [Applause.] The intimations which I received in Washington were brief and to the point. The President suggested that I should see that Pwas surrounded by loyal persons, and those true to the Union and the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury requires that I should employ competent and reliable men only, and I intend to carry out these views to the letter. [Applause.] For my own part I shall adopt the following course, and I ask you to concur, as far as possible, to give my undivided time to the business of the office during office hours; and, while I intend not to overlook the interests of the Government in the slightest respect, and to punish attempts at fraud, and defraud, and irregularities, I feel that we ought to extend every facility and courtesy to the merchants. Great complaint has been made to the authorities at Washington and to me, of delay, of irregularity, and even of dishonesty. Whether this complainisbe just or not, I am unable to judge; but, so far as it may be well founded, the causes for it must be obviated. [Applause.] Politically, I have very little to say, as I am no politician. I profess, however, to be true and loyal, and I am a Republican. [Applause.] I would, of course, like to have around me those of the same political creed. It is easy to know what the President means by loyal persons—he frowned upon secession from the first—denounced the rebels, who, fortunately, have been brought to their senses. He now denounces the radicals—those of the most ultra cast, at least—regarding them, as he did those of the other extreme, unfriendly to him and the Union that he has endeavored to preserve and restore. I do not, however, intend to dictate or to bring politics before you at all. I dislike extremes—have been made to suffer by them—and only advise the broad, middle track. [Applause.] I thank you again, gentlemen, and I shall hope soon to make myself familiar with the details of my office. Until then I must rely upon you—more especially upon Mr. CLINCH, who has seen so much service here. [Applause.]

The several deputies were then sworn in, received their parchments, and retired. In order that the public may have an approximate idea of the

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT

of duties in the Collector's office, we have carefully prepared the following *resumé*:

First Division—The Auditor's Department.

Accounting with the Treasury; disbursements; return of duties and excess of deposits; payment of drawbacks; liquidation of consumption entries and adjustment of damages; statistics of imports, exports, tonnage and passengers; archives and records; correspondence relating to the business of this Division.

R. G. Ogden, Auditor.
John W. Hunter, Assistant.
Edmund M. Evans, Chief Liquidating Clerk.

Second Division—The Cashier's Department.

The collection of duties and fees.
William B. Robinson, Cashier.
James Hoffman, Assistant Cashier.

Third Division—The Department of the Storekeeper of 1st Port.

The superintendence of all warehouse business; warehoused and unclaimed goods; the private and public warehouses, and all the correspondence growing out of or connected with the same, and the current business of the office.

J. H. Stedwell, Deputy Collector in charge.
John R. Lydecker, Chief Clerk.
Thomas Aston, Warehouse Superintendent.

Fourth Division.

All business connected with the entrance and clearance of vessels; the registry, enrolling and licensing of vessels; granting protection to seamen; recording bills of sale, and mortgages of vessels; the examination and comparison of manifests with officers' returns; and all correspondence growing out of or connected therewith, and the current business of the office.

George W. Embree, Deputy Collector in charge.
Richard Wyckoff, Chief Clerk.

Fifth Division.

The control and direction of the business of all the entry clerks, and amendment clerks, other than those in the warehouse department; fixing rates of duty; and all other questions arising out of entries for, and the time of goods for, consumption; and the exclusive direction of the items of "free permits," so-called, and the current business of the office.

R. F. Mudgett, Deputy Collector in charge.
E. D. Ogden, Chief Clerk.

Sixth Division.

The control and direction of the invoice clerks; and the custody of all invoices, appraisements and dangerous certificates; and the current business of the office.

Henry Calhoun, Deputy Collector in charge.
Benjamin F. Wyman, Chief Clerk.

Seventh Division.

The control and direction of the order clerks, and the issue of delivery orders; and the current business of the office.

Alexander McLeod, Deputy Collector in charge.
Daniel Jackson, Chief Clerk.

Eighth Division.

The supervision of all experts entitled to drawback of Internal Revenue and Customs Duties, on articles manufactured from foreign materials; the ascertaining and certifying such duties; the taking and cancellation of required bonds; the charge of all export entry papers for benefit of drawback, and officer's returns thereon, and of certificates in proof of the landing of such exports abroad.

Hiram K. Wareham, Deputy-Collector in charge.

Ninth Division.

The care of all suits brought against the Collector; the taking of all bonds required by law or Treasury regulations on shipments to foreign ports; the preparation of reports, to guard against the same being used to "give aid or comfort" or informed on to the insurgents.

Prentiss, Emmens and Hanson.
Deputy Collector in charge.
David A. Baldwin, Chief Clerk.

Tenth Division.

The investigation of attempts to defraud the revenue; enforcement of fines, penalties and forfeitures; custody of all goods seized by the revenue officers, and care of suits instituted in consequence thereof; prosecution of all bonds, the conditions whereof have been violated; and the receipt, examination, custody and cancelation of bonds taken in the Ninth Division, after the same are perfected.

Albert Hasbrook, Deputy-Collector in charge.
F. A. Dunham, Chief Clerk.

Archives of Collector—Charles P. Clinch.

Generally, the Assistant Collector exercises the powers devolved by law upon the Collector. He has charge of the correspondence connected with the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Divisions, and supervises all other official correspondence of the office. He supervises the organization of the several departments of business, and hears and decides all questions that arise within the scope of these duties and responsibilities, and particularly all questions relating to rates of duties, damage, penalties and forfeitures; and has the custody of the records of official correspondence. To which bureau are attached

Joseph Treloar, Chief Clerk; Benjamin C. Bachman, Assistant.

Regulations.

1. The heads of the several divisions will entertain and decide all questions which may arise in respect to matters belonging to their respective Bureaus.

2. Appeals from their decisions may be made to the Assistant Collector; or may be submitted in writing, for the consideration of the Collector.

3. Reports must be made daily by the heads of divisions of the current business and of the decisions made by them, if any incident of importance shall have occurred in such proceedings.

4. The Collector will hold consultations every morning until 12 o'clock, with the heads of divisions, upon their reports and upon appeals from their decisions; and with the heads of other Departments of Customs.

5. Visitors on public business will be received from 12 to 2 o'clock. From 2 to 3 o'clock, the Collector will be engaged in the examination and signing of official letters and documents.

6. The Assistant Collector will distribute the official letters to the appropriate heads of divisions, for attention and answer.

7. All letters prepared by the heads of the several divisions for the Collector, must be presented to the Assistant Collector for his perusal and check, before being submitted to the Collector for his approval and signature. HENRY A. SMYTH, Collector.

It is highly probable that Collector SMYTHE will make several changes in the rules and regulations, as experience and convenience may suggest, but for the present the above are the schedule.

MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED.

We are desired to state that the long rigmarole about the connection of Mr. R. B. CONNOLLY, of the Central Bank, with Mr. SMYTHE's political affairs, is a simple *canard*, false in every particular, and particularly amusing to that very estimable person, and his friends and employ'ees.

Mr. SMYTHE has not yet appointed no Private Secretary, and the reports to the contrary are mere surmises. It is highly probable that he will select some proficient business man in whom he has personal confidence, who is wholly unconnected with politics, and entirely unobjectionable in every point of view.

HIS VISITORS AND LETTERS.

Although there are on file at the Custom-house only between two and three hundred applications for office, Mr. SMYTHE has received in all not far from a thousand. He has acted on none, and does not propose to at once. He very properly deems it his province first to inform himself of the duties of his office, and then he can with more intelligence remove and appoint.

Yesterday Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, District-Attorney COURTNEY, Surveyor WAKEMAN and other officials, called to pay their respects to Mr. SMYTHE, and in the afternoon a large number of merchants and bankers did the same.

Altogether the first day's experience was a pleasant one. The Collector settled himself easily and naturally in his place, and from that hour on will devote his time and attention to the serious consideration of the public interest.

The "Butcher-Cart" Robbery in Forty-third-street—Arrest of a Man on Suspicion—He is Identified.

Considerable activity has been discernible in the Twenty-second and neighboring Precincts of the Metropolitan Police since the daring robbery in Forty-third-street, on Saturday last, when Mr. JOHN H. HIGGINS, a cashier, was knocked down and robbed of $16,480 in United States Treasury notes and fractional currency, as reported in the Sunday edition of the TIMES. Foremost among the many officers making investigations was Sergt. MURPHY, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who directed the movements of those officers of his Precinct engaged in the case. All their efforts, however, seemed to bear but little fruit, and the officers were becoming discouraged. Yesterday morning their hopes were awakened by Officer WHITMAN receiving information which led to the belief that REINHART H. F. LIST, residing with his parents in Eighth avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, was one of the gang who committed the robbery. Acting on this information Officer WHITMAN paid a visit to Washington Market, where LIST does business as a butcher, and effected his arrest. When informed of the charge on which the arrest was made LIST manifested considerable surprise, declaring himself wholly guiltless, but making no resistance, and accompanying the officer quietly to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, in Forty-seventh-street.

On his arrival there LIST was confronted with Miss MAGGIE SIMPSON, of No. 321 West Forty-third-street, and MORITZ JULIUS LACHMAN, of No. 311 West Forty-fourth-street, who identified him as one of the men who made the assault on Mr. HIGGINS. The prisoner was subsequently arraigned before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Fourth District Police Court, when an affidavit was filed by JOHN H. HIGGINS, the Cashier, in which he set forth the fact that a robbery had been committed on the 12th of May in West Forty-third-street, when the sum of $16,480 was forcibly taken from his possession, reciting the facts as already reported in the TIMES. Additional evidence was also made by Miss SIMPSON and Mr. LACHMAN. The first witness stated that she noticed the prisoner loitering about her residence during the whole of the forenoon on Saturday, from 8 o'clock until near 11. LACHMAN stated that about the hour of noon he saw the assault committed by a man he can identify if ever seen again, and that LIST crossed over from the opposite side of the street and struck the cashier with a rifle-shot on the head, and immediately after sprang into the cart and drove off.

This evidence being so positive, Justice CONNOLLY remanded the accused for further examination.

LIST is 21 years of age, and has borne an excellent character heretofore, having been in the employ of Mr. HENRY HARMONS, No. 227 Mercer-st. prior to Washington Market. He says he can prove an indisputable *alibi*, having gone to Hunter's Point on Saturday, returning to the City the next day.

Destructive Fire in Brooklyn.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the large building situated on the block bounded by Columbia, Sedgwick, Van Brunt and Irving streets, and occupied by BLANCHARD & Co. as a cotton packing establishment. The fire was caused by friction from one of the steam cotton packers, which ignited the cotton, and the flames spread so rapidly that the persons employed in the building—about seventy-five in number—had barely time to save themselves.

The whole of the Fire Department of the Western District arrived promptly on the ground, but their efforts were unavailing to save the stock or the building, and in less than an hour the entire establishment was destroyed.

The building occupied by BLANCHARD & Co. was two stories in height, built of brick. It had 150 feet front on Van Brunt-street, and 100 feet each on Sedgwick and Irving streets. The loss on the stock and machinery of BLANCHARD & Co. amounts to about $75,000. It is understood that the stock and machinery were not insured.

The loss on the building, which was owned by Mr. ORLANDO MERRILL, is about $15,000, and is insured.

A part of the building on the corner of Sedgwick and Van Brunt streets was occupied by Deacon MURRAY as a liquor store, and the upper part as a dwelling for his family. He succeeded in saving most of the stock and furniture out. His loss is estimated at about $200. No insurance.

Adjoining BLANCHARD & Co.'s establishment on Sedgwick-street were the tobacco works of BENJAMIN & LYON, in which there is stock and machinery amounting to about $100,000. The fire did not reach this building, but the loss by water and the damage to the stock of tobacco will amount to about $15,000, which is covered by insurance in the following offices: Imp. & Traders'..... $2,500 Mechanics'..... $5,000
Hoffman..... 2,500 Exchange..... 2,500
Baltic..... 5,000 New-England..... 2,500
Star..... 5,000 Guardian..... 2,500
Metropolitan..... 5,000 Excelsior..... 2,500
Corn Exchange..... 2,500 Brevoort..... 2,500
Firemen's Fund..... 5,000 Indemnity..... 2,500
St. Nicholas..... 2,500 Montauk..... 2,500
Grocers'..... 2,500 Norwich..... 2,500
Thames..... 2,500
Humboldt..... 5,000 Total..... $67,500

About two hundred persons were employed in this factory. They are temporarily thrown out of employment.

Metropolitan Police on Staten Island.

At the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday morning, Treasurer REDDEN was directed to make estimates, as required by the act of April 25, for the support of a police force in Richmond County. The Clerk of the Board, some time ago, forwarded to the Supervisors of Richmond a transcript of the act authorizing the introduction of Metropolitan policemen on Staten Island, and the Board erected Richmond County into a precinct, to be known as the Fifty-first Precinct, and appointed a Captain, two Sergeants and twenty-five policemen therein. The citizens of Stapleton were, free, a building suitable for a station, and the policemen might have been in A part A. M. Duties of Supervisors Cuming. That gentleman being unable to act with the Board, the opposition to the Metropolitan Police here is manifested, and they have industriously instilled public opinion on the island by representing that the trustees of the various villages and cities of the politan district are to be taxed at $600 each annually. The friends of the Metropolitan Police in Richmond County may press the Police Board to move in this matter; and the Board may comply with the request. In this event, the action of the Board of Excise in upsetting several village charters in Richmond County will probably pave the way and render the Police entry easy. As to money, the Police Commissioners will have abundance of that at hand, and they can, without missing it, advance the $36,000 which it will cost to keep a Captain, two sergeants, and twenty-five patrolmen on the island from the 1st of June to the 31st of December—the money, of course, to be collected of Richmond County, under the recent act of the Legislature.

SUICIDE BY AN UNKNOWN MAN.—An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner WILDEY, at the New-York Hospital, on the remains of an unknown man, apparently about 24 years of age. It appeared from the evidence in the case that the deceased went into the restaurant kept by GEO. SCHMIDT, at No. 133 Beade-street, on Saturday, being very much intoxicated. He was permitted to remain until he became nearly sober. While standing in front of the bar, he was observed to take a vial from his pocket, and after swallowing the contents, threw the bottle away. When questioned regarding such action, he replied that it was only some medicine. As he seemed to act very strangely, the vial was examined, when it was found that the deceased had swallowed laudanum. The Police were called in and the man removed to the Hospital where death ensued. A verdict in accordance with these circumstances was rendered, by the jury.

[Advertisement.]
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.
Dr. DILLENBACK can be consulted on the above diseases at his New-York office, No. 113 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Turkish Baths, No. 16 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 9 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 8 to 12 A. M.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF MAY 9, 1866.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
4	200	6427	400	12801	200	17879	200	24748	1000
15	1000	6540	1000	12883	200	18272	400	24798	400
22	200	6778	200	12916	200	18284	200	24871	200
230	500	6787	400	12958	400	18293	200	24880	200
276	200	6795	200	13000	200	18297	200	25147	200
326	400	6946	400	13032	400	18341	200	25170	200
367	400	7162	200	13094	400	18426	200	25172	200
406	400	7318	200	13125	200	18435	200	25178	200
415	400	7351	200	13131	200	18522	1000	25269	400
421	1000	7438	200	13205	200	18617	400	25305	400
498	200	7437	500	13146	200	18621	400	25329	200
561	1000	7484	200	13160	200	18623	200	25335	200
714	1000	7704	5000	13224	200	18646	400	25526	500
740	200	7720	200	13330	200	18661	200	25462	400
840	200	7780	200	13374	500	18916	200	25478	400
845	400	7801	200	13391	200	19000	200	25479	400
912	400	7900	200	13459	500	19180	400	25537	400
957	500	8008	500	13505	400	19150	200	25597	200
985	1000	8020	200	13631	200	19172	1000	25677	500
995	200	8087	400	13650	200	19195	500	25725	200
1065	400	8250	500	13699	400	19227	200	25137	200
1314	200	8305	400	13615	400	20038	400	26154	500
1363	200	8312	500	14281	400	20092	400	26423	200
1412	200	8350	200	14306	200	20102	200	26426	200
1455	1000	8538	200	14322	400	20103	200	26522	200
1550	10.0	8502	200	14406	400	20107	200	26548	200
1609	200	8610	400	14427	400	20138	500	26545	400
1634	400	8681	400	14490	400	20291	200	26548	1000
1826	200	8720	200	14491	200	20316	200	26570	200
1871	200	8735	400	14911	400	20888	1000	26676	1000
2037	200	8950	500	14953	400	20733	400	26715	200
2105	10000	9063	400	14998	200	20825	500	26794	500
2206	200	9068	200	15000	200	20838	200	26797	200
2547	400	9127	200	15462	400	21062	400	27000	400
2595	200	9192	500	15410	200	21008	200	27004	200
2729	500	9220	400	15432	400	21128	400	27014	400
2822	200	9239	200	15440	400	21137	200	27048	200
2862	200	9514	400	15521	400	21171	400	27161	400
2942	400	9533	200	15529	200	21211	200	27202	400
3005	200	9722	400	15715	200	21257	200	27215	200
3045	400	9763	400	15803	200	21263	200	27435	500
3177	200	9876	200	15809	200	21267	200	27706	500
3215	400	10119	200	15894	200	21282	200	27708	200
3268	200	10147	400	15895	200	21288	200	27709	200
3284	400	10161	200	15897	200	21310	200	27745	400
3402	400	10264	400	15907	200	21361	200	27818	200
3403	400	10318	200	15922	200	21363	200	28044	200
3451	1000	10316	200	16251	200	21363	200	28068	200
3521	200	10328	200	16258	400	21365	200	28069	200
3621	200	10403	200	16128	400	21366	200	28070	200
3648	200	10408	200	16129	200	21367	200	28113	500
3811	200	10425	200	16130	200	21368	200	28114	200
4.36	400	10574	400	16131	200	21369	200	28115	200
4038	400	10645	500	16501	400	21370	200	28116	200
4096	400	10675	200	16416	200	21209	200	28236	1000
4236	200	10803	1000	16424	200	21372	200	28237	200
4263	400	10822	200	16425	200	21373	200	28238	200
4414	400	10907	200	16426	200	21374	200	28239	200
4476	400	11007	200	16443	200	21375	200	28240	200
4623	400	11081	200	16444	200	21376	200	28241	200
4670	400	11125	400	16445	200	21377	200	28242	200
4776	200	11134	200	16446	200	21378	200	28243	200
4872	200	11167	200	16627	200	21379	200	28263	200
4897	200	11226	200	16628	200	21380	200	28264	200
4941	200	11404	200	16662	200	21381	1000	28265	500
5135	200	11422	200	16663	200	21382	200	28266	200
5183	200	11515	200	16705	200	21383	400	28120	500
5447	400	11518	400	16858	200	21384	200	28213	200
5462	200	11598	400	16862	200	21385	200	28214	200
5465	200	11608	200	16863	200	21386	200	28215	200
5665	200	11941	1000	17124	400	21387	200	28216	200
5670	200	11819	200	17205	200	21388	200	28283	1000
5854	200	11897	200	17404	200	24007	200	28344	200
6004	200	12000	200	17441	200	24008	200	28345	200
6264	400	12045	500	17501	400	24103	1000	28715	400
6105	400	12200	200	17744	200	24230	400	28783	400
6199	1000	12348	200	17803	200	24231	200	28784	1000
6.63	200	12361	200	17806	200	24494	200	28844	200
6312	400	12389	400	12871	400				

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

2101	1000	20828	500	29155	400	6367	200	17710	200
2102	1000	20834	500	29156	400	6198	200	26421	200
2103	1000	20835	500	29157	400	6199	200	26422	200
2104	1000	29836	500	29158	400	7702	200	28228	200
2105	1000	29837	500	29160	400	7703	200	28234	200
2106	1000	29838	500	29161	400	7704	200	28235	200
2107	1000	29839	500	29162	400	7705	200	28236	200
2108	1000	29840	500	29163	400	7706	200	28237	200
2109	10 0	29153	400	6193	200	7707	200	28238	200
2110	1000	29154	400	6194	200	7708	200	28239	200
29831	800	29152	400	6195	200	7709	200	28230	200
29832	800	29154	400	6196	200	7710	200		

Prizes payable gold; information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

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3284	400	10161	200	15897	200	21310	200	27745	400
3402	400	10264	400	15907	200	21361	200	27818	200
3403	400	10318	200	15922	200	21363	200	28044	200
3451	1000	10316	200	16251	200	21363	200	28068	200
3521	200	10328	200	16258	400	21365	200	28069	200
3621	200	10403	200	16128	400	21366	200	28070	200
3648	200	10408	200	16129	200	21367	200	28113	500
3811	200	10425	200	16130	200	21368	200	28114	200
4.36	400	10574	400	16131	200	21369	200	28115	200
4038	400	10645	500	16501	400	21370	200	28116	200
4096	400	10675	200	16416	200	21209	200	28236	1000
4236	200	10803	1000	16424	200	21372	200	28237	200
4263	400	10822	200	16425	200	21373	200	28238	200
4414	400	10907	200	16426	200	21374	200	28239	200
4476	400	11007	200	16443	200	21375	200	28240	200
4623	400	11081	200	16444	200	21376	200	28241	200
4670	400	11125	400	16445	200	21377	200	28242	200
4776	200	11134	200	16446	200	21378	200	28243	200
4872	200	11167	200	16627	200	21379	200	28263	200
4897	200	11226	200	16628	200	21380	200	28264	200
4941	200	11404	200	16662	200	21381	1000	28265	500
5135	200	11422	200	16663	200	21382	200	28266	200
5183	200	11515	200	16705	200	21383	400	28120	500
5447	400	11518	400	16858	200	21384	200	28213	200
5462	200	11598	400	16862	200	21385	200	28214	200
5465	200	11608	200	16863	200	21386	200	28215	200
5665	200	11941	1000	17124	400	21387	200	28216	200
5670	200	11819	200	17205	200	21388	200	28283	1000
5854	200	11897	200	17404	200	24007	200	28344	200
6004	200	12000	200	17441	200	24008	200	28345	200
6264	400	12045	500	17501	400	24103	1000	28715	400
6105	400	12200	200	17744	200	24230	400	28783	400
6199	1000	12348	200	17803	200	24231	200	28784	1000